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The Stock Interest.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

The inspection of cattle by the government, its progress, results and benefits to cattle-growers, is briefly discussed in the annual report of Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"The effects of our meat inspection laws, together with the control of animal diseases and the better condition of ocean transportation, have brought about results no less gratifying in regard to the cattle industry.

"The 26th day of September last marked an epoch in the cattle industry of this country, for on that day I was able to proclaim the country absolutely free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the dreaded disease which, introduced into this country from Great Britain, has been for so many years made the ground by the British government for enforcing most grievous restrictions upon the cattle trade of the United States so far as exports to that country are concerned. This proclamation will appear in its proper place further on in this report in reviewing in greater detail the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but I will state here, with the utmost emphasis, that that proclamation was issued only after the most thorough investigation and inspection of all sections in which the disease has existed during the past few years, an inspection in no way relaxed for months, and in some cases for years, after the occurrence of the last case of disease, and under conditions which make it absolutely impossible that this proclamation should have been premature.

"It must be borne in mind that, accompanying a gradual and justifiable relaxation in the inspection for contagious pleuro-pneumonia in certain districts, there has been a wide extension, under the cattle and meat inspection laws, of the inspection force of the Bureau of Animal Industry of this department, so that to-day it would be absolutely impossible for a case of this disease to occur without its prompt discovery by the officers of this department. The number of animals inspected both before and after slaughter, at the great slaughtering centers of the country, by officers of this department, aggregates over 3,000,000 head a year. Add to this the fact that every live animal crossing our borders is now, under the law of August 30, 1890, made the subject of veterinary inspection; that animals imported from Europe are made the subject of a ninety days' quarantine, during which they are constantly inspected; and finally that, as has been before remarked, in the few isolated and restricted sections in which pleuro-pneumonia has existed in this country during the past few years, the most drastic measures of eradication have been followed by a thorough and watchful inspection, lasting from six months to a year and more after the occurrence of the last case, and there is certainly an accumulation of evidence sufficient to satisfy every reasonable person, not only as to the complete justification for the proclamation of immunity of the 26th day of September, but as to our ability to absolutely exclude from our soil forever this dreaded disease, which can only be propagated by actual contact with infected animals or premises.

"By the regulations imposed by the department for the prevention of Texas fever—regulations which it becomes more easy every year to enforce—this disease has been almost entirely prevented. Not only have our regulations guarded against the direct losses from the disease, but they have greatly facilitated the transportation of cattle, and have been the principal factor in securing a reduction in insurance rates, by which \$5 has been saved in that item alone upon every steer exported. In a word, I may say advisedly that the regulations for the prevention of Texas fever have saved three times as much money to the cattle-growers of this country yearly as is required to run the whole Department of Agriculture.

"One of the results of the more rigid inspection enforced by this department under the laws of 1890 and 1891 has been the withdrawal by Great Britain of the prohibition formerly existing in that country against sheep from the United States. I deeply regret to say, however,

that there are no indications on the part of the British government of an intention to modify the restrictions now imposed on our cattle export trade to that country as the result of the freedom of this country from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and of the control exercised by this department by which danger to export cattle from Texas fever is absolutely avoided. Notwithstanding, however, the continuance of this restrictive legislation, the success attained by this department in its efforts for the prevention and control of cattle disease has been recognized in the foreign trade.

"In 1889, the year in which I assumed the direction of the department, we exported 205,786 head of cattle, while in 1892 we exported 394,607 head. Moreover, this increase in the quantity of cattle exported was accompanied by an increase in value per head. Thus, while the total value of export cattle in 1889 was \$16,600,000, it was in 1892 over \$35,000,000, the increase in value showing the animals to be worth \$8 per head more than in 1889. The exports of dressed beef continue to increase, exceeding considerably in quantity, and still more in value, the exports of last year, while they exceed the exports of 1889 by about 60 per cent.

"As regards the benefits to our cattle-growers, I will, as in the case of hogs, make a comparison between the prices for cattle in Chicago for the month of September, 1892 and 1891. In September, 1892, there was 37 per cent. more cattle marketed than in the corresponding month of 1891, and, in spite of this great increase, there was also an increase in prices, ranging from 24½ cents per hundred on common steers to 78 cents per hundred on second-quality steers. Even on the common butcher steers, marketed in such enormous numbers that it is wonderful they have held their own in price, we find that the selling price increased 8½ per cent., the increase in second-quality and good to choice being 18 per cent. The average increase all around can not be less than 15 per cent., and amounts to from \$4 to \$15 per head, according to the weight of each steer sold. Putting the average increase on the selling price of cattle at \$8 per head—a moderate estimate from the figures just given—the aggregate benefit to cattle-growers of this country would be about \$40,000,000."

The American Hog.

In the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1892, which has just been received, the following extracts regarding live stock exports and "the American hog," are given in Secretary Rusk's own words:

"It affords me great gratification to be able to confirm, by the experience of the past year, the anticipations formed as to the good results which would be brought about by the efforts of this department under the extension of its powers afforded by then recent legislation. When I submitted my report last year, indeed, that legislation was for the most part so recent that it was impossible to speak very fully as to the results, encouraging as were the indications then observable. The inspection laws by which this department has been afforded so wide and thorough a control of the animal industry of the country, especially as regards its export trade, have now been in operation, I think, a sufficiently long time to give to the facts which I am able to lay before you in this report very great weight in estimating their benefits.

"When I submitted my last report the prohibitions existing against American pork had been withdrawn by the governments of Germany, Denmark and Italy. Since that time similar action has been taken by the governments of France, Austria, Spain and Belgium, so that in fact there exists to-day no prohibition whatever in any country against the admission of American pork products bearing the certificate of inspection of this department. Since these prohibitions have been removed more than 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been shipped to Europe, none of which, presumably, without inspection would have found a market abroad; while, comparing the total trade in hog products with Europe for corresponding periods in 1891 and 1892, we find that in May of this year there were shipped 82,000,000 pounds, against 46,900,000 pounds in the same month of 1891. In June the exports for 1892 aggregated 85,700,000 pounds, against

46,500,000 pounds the previous year. July showed an increase of 41 per cent. and August of 55 per cent. over the corresponding months of 1891.

"Taking, as a period in which the effects of inspection can be clearly noted, the four months of May, June, July and August together, we find an increase in that period this year of 62 per cent. in quantity of hog products shipped to Europe, as compared with the same period last year, and we find, moreover, and this is particularly noteworthy, that this enormous increase has been accompanied by an increase in the price, making the increase in values in the same period 66½ per cent. of the exported articles. A comparison of prices for September, 1892, with prices for September, 1890, the year before inspection was put in force, shows an increase of 80 cents per 100 pounds in the prices received by farmers for their hogs, an increase in value of 18¼ per cent. To make the benefit secured to the farmer definitely clear, I may state that such an increase adds an average of \$2 per head to the selling price of every hog sold in the United States.

"I have noted above the great increase in the shipments and the increase in value per head of every animal sold. There remains still one more important fact to be noted in regard to this trade, and that is, that accompanying this great increase in price there has occurred the heaviest marketing of hogs known in the history of the country, the effect of which, under ordinary circumstances, would be to greatly depreciate prices. Taking the two years ending March 1, 1892, we find that there were marketed in the United States nearly 45,000,000 hogs, as against less than 36,000,000 in the two years preceding. These figures are especially commended to the consideration of those persons who have been disposed to smile at the great prominence given to the 'American hog' in recent years."

Onward With Sheep.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of November 16, Mr. E. D. King has an article on Kansas sheep industry, and he thinks it a favorable time to engage in the business. After keeping sheep for a number of years, I find the most serious drawback is wolves and dogs. To fence against them is very expensive, and to run a flock without such a fence is sure to result in loss in most localities. If the State would give a bounty for wolf scalps sufficient to cause their extermination in a short time, and pass a law taxing dogs so as to provide a fund to pay for the sheep killed by them, we would soon see the small flock on many farms in connection with other stock that Mr. King speaks of. Exterminate the wolves and tax the dogs so as to reduce their number and pay for the damage they do, is all that the sheep industry needs to give it a good start. Why not make a move on the Legislature at its next session for these two things?

Vinland, Kas. WM. ROE.

Exodus of Range Cattle.

From the way thin range cattle have been coming to market the past few months, it appears that the prophets who are expecting much better prices for cattle next year are justified in their conclusions. We don't know how our neighbors are fixed, but Kansas City is having more range cattle than ever before. One or two things may be relied on: either Kansas City is "working somebody else's claim" in regard to range cattle, or the general movement of such cattle to market has been greater than ever before. Perhaps both are correct to an extent. It is certainly a fact that the marketing of cows has been without precedent for numbers, which corresponds with the oft iterated statements of ranchmen that a wholesale marketing of cows was to be made to get out of the business. Two straws do not constitute a haystack, but they indicate that the haystack is not far away. The unprecedented exodus of range cattle to market—particularly cows—and the statement of the ranchmen to the effect that they intended to get out of the business, these things do not necessarily infer higher prices, but they are good sized straws that indicate that a haystack is in the neighborhood.—Drovers' Telegram.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

A Point for Pig Breeders.

The Irish Pig Improvement Association has been endeavoring for some time past to improve the quality of Irish pigs. It will be remembered that there are no hogs in Ireland. They are all pigs. At a meeting of the Provision Curers' Association held in Belfast, recently, some advice was given to pig breeders. It was stated that public taste had been going lately in the direction of leaner pork, and that it could not be too strongly impressed upon the minds of breeders that if they expected to obtain good prices they must attend to this point carefully; that the short, dumpy pig, a moving mass of fat, that in former years would have taken the prize at the village show, is no longer wanted for curing purposes, and that to meet the requirements of the trade the pork must be "long, lean, well fed and in good condition." We think there is an unmistakable drift in that direction in America as well as Europe, as indicated by the higher prices paid during the summer months for "singers" (soft g). While this is true there will always be a demand for lard hogs, and the point to be aimed at is to secure a breed of pigs that will meet either requirement of the market—a streak of fat and lean when killed at six or seven months old and a good solid lard hog when thoroughly matured.

Winter-Grown Pigs.

Many farmers seem grounded in the belief that pigs cannot be made to grow materially in the winter, and the result of their course of management is what makes them so firm in this conviction. A winter pig is a great deal like a summer hill of corn, the success of either depending wholly on feeding and cultivation. Dairy-men readily see the force of taking good care of cows in cold weather, but let us tell you the same principle of care and feed that makes cows yield milk in winter will make pigs grow rapidly from December to May. A dry, warm pen, not an open snow or mud yard, and plenty of clean, nutritious food are all that is needed to bring about the result.

It is impossible to obtain healthy and profitable pork from nasty food and exposed pens.—National Stockman.

Living Questions

Are most esteemed by every intelligent man and woman. Derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels speedily present to us the living question of obtaining relief. It is at once found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure sick headache, bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, etc. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, they are unequalled as a specific for the complaints named. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet a dose. In vials, 25 cents. Carry them in your vest pocket.

If you are not a subscriber, this KANSAS FARMER comes to you as a sample copy. No bill from us will follow, but we would like a bill from you—a dollar bill—with an order for the paper until January, 1894.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

Minter Bros., one of the oldest commission firms at Kansas City, was established 1879. Do a strictly commission business in grain, seeds, hay and mill produce. Consignments given personal attention and sold by sample on its merits, also make liberal advances. Have one of the best wheat salesmen on the board.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38 total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1890. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

California Excursions.

You can purchase excursion tickets any day in the week for California over the Union Pacific system.

You can take our Pullman palace or Pullman colonist sleepers at the Union depot, and you do not leave them until you are enjoying the "Glorious Climate of California," the greatest winter resort on earth. Between Omaha and San Francisco the charge is only \$3 for a completely furnished upper or lower double berth.

Agricultural Matters.

THE GROWTH OF PLANTS.

How to Make and Keep the Land Productive.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Vegetation takes all its substance from the atmosphere and not from the earth. The latter is only an electric battery, and when in proper condition, loose and moist, and not exposed to the rays of the sun, vegetation makes a strong, healthy growth; otherwise, there is no growth. Notice trees on a paved sidewalk, how the pavement is raised by the roots, or in an old forest of trees, how the earth has been raised. If the substance came from the earth there would be a deep depression, a sinking of the paved sidewalk and of the surface of the forest. The reverse is true. Growing vegetation is a conductor of electricity and condenses all its substances from the atmosphere. The land should be shaded or mulched, or better still, a live growth of vegetation maintained upon it. These add fertility to the soil. Notice the ground under a shaded plant or under a board. The earth, when not exposed to the rays of the sun, absorbs fertility from the atmosphere. The earth, when exposed to the sun and air loses fertility, and if continued, becomes barren. Nature works on the easiest and quickest lines. Absorption from the atmosphere is easier than lifting from the ground. All the fertility in the earth tends to the surface. Being the lighter, it comes to the surface like cream on milk, and remains at the surface if not disturbed; and is constantly being added to by the growth of vegetation and direct absorption from the atmosphere. When vegetation ceases to grow and dies, it ceases to be a conductor of electricity, and then becomes a fertilizer by leaving a mulch for the surface of the earth to keep the soil moist and loose. It absorbs water when in excess and prevents the surface of the soil from baking and drying, so that the surface of the soil remains a conductor of atmospheric electricity. Remaining an absorbent it prepares the surface for a seed-bed for plants. Every observant and thinking person can notice how nature, by constant effort, persists in covering the earth with vegetation—in the growing season, with live and green plants, in the winter with decayed vegetation, the roots still in the soil and otherwise protected against being blown and washed away. If we cannot supply this need by useful and cultivated plants, nature does it by weeds. Notice a newly made sand bar in some river—first a moss, then water grass and water willow, then the cottonwood and other trees constantly adding fertility and depth to the soil on the surface. If left undisturbed, nature will keep the top of the ground covered with plants and shrubs until the larger trees completely shade the ground. A forest or a field of growing vegetation in this condition will add to the surface each year the thickness of a sheet of paper, and will bring the fertilizing elements to the soil from a large volume of atmosphere. An acre of thrifty large red clover, if cut as often as it will bear cutting, weighs in the green fifteen tons, and if all is removed there is still added to the fertility of soil, as you can notice on the surface of a clover field, a dark humus or mould—a direct acquisition from the atmosphere. The density of vegetables, shrubs and trees increases from the top down, so what remains in the earth is of the greater fertility. Most of this fifteen tons is water. Now suppose a bare acre of land by the side of this acre of clover, exposed to the sun, would lose at least 10 per cent. or more of its fertility, does it not follow that the atmosphere over a bare piece of land is drier and rain and dew less than over a tract of

land mulched, or, better still, growing thrifty vegetation?

This will give an idea how lands become productive and remain productive, or have become barren and remain barren. Observe nature, what a constant effort she makes to add to and retain the productiveness of the earth. She plants her great forests, covers the earth with vegetation and only allows the sun to fall on plants, not the soil. The present mode of farming that has and is now destroying vast tracts of fertile lands, making them a barren desert, is the plow that reverses nature in turning the fertile top soil under and bringing to the top the barren soil, exposing it to the sun, packing the land, causing it to bake on top, leaving the ground hard after frost goes out. The heavy rains, wash out the light and fertile part of the soil and leave the barren, rocky, unproductive part. Then we spend fortunes in artificial fertilizers that soon go the same way. Observe how nature protects fertility. The surface is kept loose and porous; the roots all through the upper fertile soil fastened in the subsoil to prevent washing, while the top growth mulches the surface to absorb and retain and store moisture.

The only farming implement for cultivation should be something that cuts or penetrates the soil; the roots of living or dead plants, tame or wild, should never be disturbed. They make the soil loose and porous and productive. Instead of plowing to get rid of weeds, cut them close and leave them to loosen and fertilize the soil. This is very important to the Western farmer on the high and dry prairie lands, elevated 2,000 feet or more above the sea level. The atmospheric pressure is less than at sea level, the soil sandy and lighter, winds greater than at a lower level, and the native soil should never be broken and turned under. We often see all the loose plowed land blown away. Plant the corn and other crops in the sod in the same way that you plant sod corn in the upturned sod. If the grass should grow above the corn, cut the grass close to the ground and leave for a mulch. The following year, leave and do not disturb the corn roots; cut the remaining stalks close to the ground and leave them on the ground. Bear in mind that most seeds bed themselves in loose, moist soil. A grain of wheat or corn will send its roots into the soil, even if the grain is on top or barely covered, by its own weight, and the rain will bed the seed. If covered too deep, the young plant is weakened in growing through the ground. The roots remaining in the soil will enrich it and keep it from washing and blowing away. The roots of young plants will make better growth by the side of old decaying roots, than in bare land. See the vigor of a corn stalk near an old decaying stump. The same is true of corn stalks. By this system you yearly increase the fertility of the soil. Haul all your loose manure and rubbish on your fields. Bear in mind, a green growing crop is always gathering and storing moisture and keeping the surface of the ground moist, and protects against hot winds and scorching sun. Find some perennial plant having a tap-root, like the clover family, to sow in your wheat, corn and other grain fields when your grain is cut and your corn is made. Wheat land should never be plowed. Notice the vigor of volunteer wheat. Our best wheat farmers across the Missouri river, put their wheat in with a disk harrow in the stubble without plowing. They often run over the ground with a common harrow. But even a harrow is not necessary. Sow the wheat broadcast and the rain will bed the seed. The stubble and weeds will mulch your soil, prevent the ground from drying and keep it loose. Wheat loses at least 5 per cent. of its vitality by going

through the sweat, and when the germ becomes dry it will not grow. Rye will not grow the second year. Wheat when threshed should be sown at once. It will not grow or germinate till conditions are favorable on land not bare or plowed. It will hold its vitality better on the ground than in a bin. All grains lose a part of their vitality each year. The seasons have changed in the West. The rains are not so regular or so frequent as in earlier geologic periods. So that every year we have a period of drought. If it falls in June, July and August our principal crops fail. This was not the case thousands of years ago, when the Gulf of Mexico extended to Cairo, or perhaps Peoria, Illinois. Then we had no hot, high wind; our atmosphere was moist; none of our Western hot winds blowing from the southwest to northeast, increasing in temperature as they advanced northeast, and becoming hotter in St. Paul than at the Gulf of Mexico. The earth being parched and bare, it is like blowing over a succession of burning buildings. If in this region we had lakes of water and growing vegetation the moisture would retard and cool the winds and bring rain conditions near the surface.

We must devise some plan to store the excess of rain in the early spring and summer and the water from mountain streams; some plan to hold them for the hot and dry part of the summer and fall. The present mode of irrigation will not answer. The large streams like the Kansas and Arkansas, dry up in the dry part of the summer. Open ditches and reservoirs evaporate from 50 to 75 per cent. of the water. I would suggest very thick and porous drain tiles, so laid that no water could get through the joints. They should be laid from six to twelve inches under the ground, twelve feet apart, and all outlets closed up. A soft brick will absorb from one-half to one pint of water. The tiles thus soaked and full of water underground will gradually yield this moisture, as needed, to the surrounding soil to keep the roots of plants in a growing condition. The roots of plants will run from three to twenty feet for a cistern of water or moist stone or brick. Even if a common soft brick or limestone is laid on the surface of the ground the roots will gather in bunches at the bottom. It is now well understood that all drain ditches must be closed at the outlet during a drought to retain the moisture in the soil, and such irrigating tiles must be closed at outlet and kept full of water. The fall must not be too great to burst them from pressure. These tiles could be laid on high grounds, supplied from wells. When the rain falls in excess they would fill up and absorb the excess of water. The land being loose, not packed by plowing, the water would not evaporate, not being exposed to the sun during dry weather, and the earth would absorb the water which would pass through the tiles. High as well as low lands could in this way be irrigated. The tiling for this purpose could be made from the clay in any county in Kansas or Nebraska. The first cost would be considerable, but forty acres irrigated and cultivated on this plan would produce more than one hundred and sixty acres would produce by ordinary farming.

J. C. B.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Forage Plants.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My experience with Kaffir corn of the white variety commenced in 1889. For the first three years I experimented with no other variety. As to seasons for crops, one year was good, second dry, third very wet. So in the three years I had a variety of crop years. But as to the yield of both grain and fodder, I could see no particular difference. I took

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start.



Jos. Ruby.

Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. Ho.

note of the dry season, especially, as my Kaffir corn that year was planted on sod. The hot winds came. While my other corn wilted the Kaffir corn remained nearly stationary. But when the rains came it again picked up and pushed ahead vigorously; whereas, corn once stunted never recovers. But their drought-resisting qualities are not their only recommendation. The non-saccharine sorghums are as a class heavy yielders of seed. I have been often asked how they compare with corn in composition and feeding properties. As I have no way of testing this to a certainty, I will refer to the second annual report of the Kansas Experiment Station. On page 116, the chemical department gives the following analysis of the seed of two varieties of these sorghums in comparison with corn chop:

	Per cent. water.	Per cent. crude fat.	Per cent. crude protein.	Per cent. crude fiber.	Per cent. nitrogen free extract.
White Kaffir corn seed....	8.58	2.95	12.35	1.68	81.24
White milo malze seed....	10.05	3.22	13.46	1.66	80.22
Corn chop....	10.48	2.60	12.18	2.35	80.97

By this report it will be seen that as far as the analysis can indicate it they compare very well with corn in the nutritive properties of their grain. For this year, 1892, I have seven varieties, and thought I had the eighth, but the variety I bought for African millet turned out to be white Kaffir corn. The names of the varieties are white and red Kaffir corn, white and yellow milo malze, brown durra, teosinte and Jerusalem corn, ten acres in all. These varieties were planted April 22 and 23, on second sod. The ground was well plowed and thoroughly pulverized, so as to give the seed all possible show to come up. The rows were laid off three feet apart with a two-horse cultivator. I set my plows so as to make the furrows shallow. The seed was dropped by hand, taking a handful of seed and drilling it along the row. By this I got it too thick. I noticed in looking over the field that forage plants do best where there is one or two stalks six or eight inches apart. You will thus get a large stalk and head. The best way to plant it is with a drill. Have the holes drilled to let out the number of grains you want; or take a corn-planter and stop the holes up with lead to the proper size. A man can work the lever fast enough to get a good stand. One of the most essential points in raising forage plants, and one I want to call the farmers' attention to, is to plant the seed early, so as to get as long a season as possible. When it is time to plant corn plant the forage crop first. When the first heads begin to ripen more shoots will come out on the stalk, and if the season long enough, these heads will ripen, making two crops of seed in one year.

Lyon Co.

J. R. COTTON.

Every season brings a new crop of cough remedies, but they cannot compete with that grand old Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Affiance Department.

OUR MONEY.

By John R. Mulvane, President of the Bank of Topeka, read before the Kansas Bankers' Association.

The all-important question of silver must soon be met by the Bimetallist convention to assemble the 22d of November, in Belgium. This convention promises much to the commercial world. The pressing demands of the great mercantile and manufacturing interests, with the demoralized condition of credit and trade in most single-standard silver countries, command an early hearing. Query: Is not the condition of trade demanding the restoration of this oldest of money, namely, the current money of the merchant in the days of Abraham—the money first coined in Greece and used for a long period anterior to gold? Gold was first coined in Greece in the time of King Philip, 360 years before the Christian era. Silver was then the current money. Silver was first coined and current money in Rome 250 years before the days of Christ, and gold was only coined and money current some fifty years after. Silver was the standard money of Great Britain until demonetized in an evil hour in 1816.

The standard of money value in countries embracing 890,000,000 souls of the earth's inhabitants is silver, while gold and gold and silver as standards embrace only about 180,000,000 of the people of the earth; and of this 180,000,000 about 60,000,000 are on a strictly gold standard, with Germany, Austria and Italy striving for gold.

Of the great British empire, on which the sun never sets, embracing about 400,000,000 people, about 300,000,000 are on a silver basis, while 38,000,000 in the British Isles, on a single standard gold basis, own the great majority of the bonds, stocks, and other indebtedness of this vast empire, which represent the cost of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines, canals, banks, and numberless improvements of the last twenty-five years, made to accommodate the wants and trade of this 300,000,000 people.

This debasement of their money is threatening the whole internal as well as the external trade of the great British empire, and is a menace and a threat that will militate against the value of all the great mass of indebtedness held by the inhabitants of the British Isles. To this sum we must add British holdings of indebtedness issued by the South and Central American countries, Mexico, Spain, Portugal, etc., all of them on a silver basis. The British and European holdings of South American silver indebtedness was estimated at the time of the Baring collapse at over a billion dollars. All the vast indebtedness of the countries named we have in peril.

How much further can this debasement of the sole money of these silver countries be continued and not cut in two, if not in four, or throw into hopeless bankruptcy and imperil the value of this enormous debt, the annual interest of which is today one of the greatest sustaining supports of all Europe?

Is it not possible that the day of the visitation of the New Zealander to London bridge to view the ruins of the great London might perhaps be brought nigh by an insane policy and a demand by the creditors that increase the burdens of the debtors, pushing them to the wall, and in so doing destroy their ability to pay, thus making sure the destruction of their own commerce and trade out of which they have grown wealthy?

We are told that the loss by shrinkage of South American holdings has been so great as to compel the marketing to us of \$300,000,000 worth of American securities at an estimated loss of 20 per cent. to the sellers, thus reducing our debt held abroad, and the interest charge thereon, about \$15,000,000 per annum.

We have witnessed the fact that in the last three years our country was the only country able to buy up any portion of its indebtedness—the only country in which these people, in the hour of their necessity, could find a ready market and cash for their compulsory sales. We note from English papers that the alarm has been sounded in Manchester, England, by the closing of her cotton mills and much distress of her manufacturers, with the throwing out of work thousands of laborers. Also, in the great Babylon of the

Thames the cry of distress is heard. We see the collapse of banks and merchants engaged in the East India trade, supposed to be caused by the constant fall in the price of silver—constant debasement of the currency of the great Indian empire. And yet it would seem that no country is more dependent on the thrift of the new world and her colonial possessions than is Great Britain. Australia is now in a financial depression, the degree of which has been unknown in our land since 1857. Thoughtful men of France, Germany, Austria and England are asking for a way out.

In a recent session of the French Legislative Assembly, the Minister of Finance was interrogated by a member concerning the status of silver. The answer made by the French Minister was significant, that "Great Britain must assume the onus of the burden and assist in the restoration of silver in her own interest as the world's greatest creditor."

Bimetallism is the hope of the business world. Both metals to be placed on a parity agreed to by the nations and made a universal standard.

We beg to differ with many of our friends and colleagues and claim that unlimited free coinage will not, under present circumstances, give us any relief, but will inflict a further loss and hardship by detracting from the wage of our workers in the United States. Our business is now conducted with both metals on a gold parity or gold basis. Free coinage would drive out of the country and put to a premium all the gold in the land and thus withdraw it from circulation. Such a measure would be equivalent to a very great shrinkage in the volume of the currency and be a consequent hardship on the business interests of the land. It would fictitiously enhance the value of many commodities that we must buy; but could this condition increase the selling price of our wheat, rye, corn, beef, pork and cotton, as the market for the whole of these commodities must be determined by the market value of our surplus that must be shipped to the world's market, which is to-day on a gold basis? To the wage-earner it would mean a somewhat enhanced cost of living without the possibility of an increase of his pay per day. Now, the value of money in which he is paid is a gold value; under free coinage it would be his pay in silver dollars compared to the present, which would have a value of only 65 cents. The farmer, who is selling his wheat and is compelled to meet the markets of the world, would it bring any relief, as wheat would have to be sold based upon the Liverpool value? This will continue as long as we are compelled to ship the surplus of our wheat to foreign markets. The price of the whole must be determined by the surplus shipped to the world's market.

Some idea of the tremendous losses in South America is shown by the fact that the par value of the currency of the Argentine Republic of \$300,000,000 is only worth to-day \$90,000,000; Brazil with a currency of \$337,500,000 has a real value of only \$165,000,000; Chili, par value of \$60,000,000, an actual value of only \$32,000,000. In fact this depreciation of the currency extends over the entire continent of South America and includes Mexico.

In conclusion: The stable character of the currency of a nation is one of the most important elements contributing to its prosperity, and is that which will enter most into every avenue of its business life and will be the power for the production of poverty or prosperity.

The necessary measure of the money circulation of a people is readily gauged by the character of that circulating medium. If it is good, a less quantity is needed; if bad, a greater and a greater quantity is constantly demanded with greater needs and greater demands, as the intoxication resultant from the debasement of the currency of a people reaches every avenue of trade and proportionately increases the burdens of the poor and the rich. This debasement will in the same measure reduce the earning capacity of the workers and has always produced the greatest distress in the nations so suffering from this waste. The most munificent gift of God in the richest soil and most salubrious climate will be nullified by a vicious monetary system. It is the great leak and will end in general bankruptcy.

The ill effects of an unsound circulating medium permeates every channel of trade, and will nullify by waste the best efforts

of a nation, paralyze its industries, dwarf its commerce, drag down to poverty and distress the mass of its people. Grasshoppers and drouth in effect are not comparable to a vitiated currency, and are beneficent calamities in comparison thereto. We had better destroy our railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and no longer dream of great progress, and had better make the ox-team the fast express than to relapse into the plebeian currency of forty to sixty years ago. And yet we have advocates of a worse system than even the red-dog money of the past. We all surely hoped that this era had passed away in this country never to return, but to be remembered with the bad currency of other people—the French assignats of the regency and other flat schemes that have long since been laid away.

Some of the proposed schemes of flat money are so ridiculous that they do not bear a favorable comparison with the soap money of Mexico, which had the suggestion of cleanliness, that sister of godliness; nor with the land schemes and flat money of the Argentines. We honor the maxim of both parties, that "every dollar shall represent one hundred cents," and to no portion of our community can this good dollar be of more vital importance than to the great mass of laborers. That they should be paid for a day's labor on the basis of 65 cents worth of silver for a dollar would be the perpetration of a fraud of 35 cents taken from their pockets, and would be as unjust as to pay the farmer in money 35 cents less than its standard value in the market of the world for his produce.

Every banker, every business man, every laborer, every farmer in this broad country is interested in having a sound currency, and one which every man knows that its redeemer lives. Such is the present currency, of which we have as follows:

THE MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.

October 1, 1892.	October 1, 1891.	
\$1,596,049,983	\$1,530,682,036	
732,593,678	686,826,913	
\$2,328,643,661	\$2,217,508,949	
Increase during the year.....		\$111,134,712
Amount in Circulation—		
Gold coin.....	Oct. 1, 1892.	Oct. 1, 1891.
Standard silver dollars.....	\$411,534,229	\$411,534,229
Subsidiary silver.....	69,569,103	69,569,103
Gold coins.....	121,216,309	121,216,309
Silver certificates.....	328,849,827	328,849,827
Current certificates.....	17,290,000	17,290,000
Treasury notes.....	107,001,580	107,001,580
United States notes.....	322,005,136	322,005,136
National Bank notes.....	155,005,108	155,005,108
Totals.....	\$1,596,049,983	\$1,530,682,036
In Treasury—		
Gold coin.....	Oct. 1, 1892.	Oct. 1, 1891.
Standard silver dollars.....	\$184,550,496	\$184,550,496
Subsidiary silver.....	336,173,732	336,173,732
Subsidiary gold.....	12,557,498	12,557,498
Treasury notes.....	5,452,485	5,452,485
United States notes.....	24,077,858	24,077,858
National bank notes.....	7,701,632	7,701,632
Totals.....	\$370,557,711	\$370,557,711
Gold bullion.....	76,058,432	76,058,432
Silver bullion.....	86,000,554	86,000,554
Totals.....	\$162,058,986	\$162,058,986
\$1,942,665,824	\$1,977,200,179	\$34,534,355

The Memphis Meeting of the National F. A. & I. U.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The first session of the fourth annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the F. A. & I. U. was devoted to addresses of welcome and response. Col. Gates, editor of the *Commercial*, in behalf of the city of Memphis, announced the various hospitalities extended by the citizens. Mr. A. L. Mims, President of the State Alliance, extended the welcome for the State. Later in the convention, Governor Buchanan extended further courtesies. Farmer Dean, of New York, and Marion Butler, of North Carolina, responded fittingly on behalf of the members of the council. No sounder words were spoken at the convention than those of Mr. Butler. He called attention to the necessity for correcting the false impression that the Farmers' Alliance is hostile to the interest of the townspeople, or to any legitimate trade or business. This task of establishing an entire understanding and removing the barrier between town and country people he deemed the most vital and important work of the coming year.

As usual, the newspapers reported the entire demolition of the organization, giving the most absurd accounts of disturbances and fights which never occurred.

Driving the Brain

at the expense of the Body.

While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air



—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

With the single exception of the Macune-Tillman affair, there was no dissension. The sessions were marked by the utmost good feeling and of earnest determination to go forward with renewed zeal in the maintenance of the Alliance. It was commonly remarked that the need of just such an organization was never greater than at the present time.

It was a matter of much surprise to Northerners to find the Southern members so hopeful, so undismayed and so determined to push forward until the demands of the Alliance are obtained.

It is not at all true, as the outside press reported, that politics was a dividing issue. It seems impossible for the outside public to comprehend the attitude of the Alliance toward political parties. The mission of the Alliance is to educate and to arouse to political action.

It was the abuse of his official position by Mr. Tillman which drew upon him the indignation and contempt of the council.

The sentiment of distrust of Dr. Macune was so strong that it was likely to defeat his aspirations for the Presidency, foreseeing which he withdrew from the order. A few of his personal friends, who still believed in him, left the room with him, but the most of them returned, and the incident will not retard the progress or mar the usefulness of the Alliance.

One by one the schemers go—Livingston, McAllister, Hall and Macune—yet the great organization with great possibilities for usefulness moves on and will do much service to the agriculturists of this country.

All of the previous demands were reaffirmed. New plans for co-operation and produce exchanges were formulated.

A memorial service for President Polk occupied one evening of the session. The emotion displayed on that occasion testified to the abiding memory of his great work and his gracious presence.

An open meeting of the blue and the gray was well attended by the citizens of Memphis. The enthusiasm displayed attested the impossibility of undoing the great work of the Alliance in breaking down sectionalism. The old soldiers who have clasped hands in the Alliance will never be frightened by demagogues and mischief-makers.

The States of California, New York, Iowa, Illinois and other Northern States sent men of exceptional ability as delegates, who will do earnest work for the order in the coming year.

The Alliance isn't a bit dead.

ANNIE L. DIGGS.

Constipation is the parent of innumerable diseases, and should, therefore, be promptly remedied by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills do not gripe, are perfectly safe to take, and remove all tendency to liver and bowel complaints.



All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. Be not deceived by imitations.

Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address

J. P. DAVIS, President.

Topeka, Kansas.

The Horse.

Horse Market Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, of the Union stock yards, Chicago, says:

"There has been little or no change in the horse market for the past week.

"The chief demand continues for heavy draft horses, and the supply, while fair, is altogether inadequate to fill orders on hand. Good 1,400-pound express horses would sell freely, with a limited inquiry for extra driving and coach teams. Coarse, rugged farm mares are quickly picked up, with every indication of a fairly large trade from now on.

"Streeters, as such, are hardly spoken of in the trade and are selling very low. Small common horses are hard sellers at very low figures. For some time extra heavy draft horses, good express horses, and chunks from 1,300 to 1,450 pounds will be most sought for."

KANSAS CITY.

The market the past week has been good for all good, smooth, sound and young stock in good flesh; all such selling readily and up to quotations, with an increased demand for nice blocky Southern mares and geldings. In fact, the demand for good ones exceeds the supply. The Southern trade is quite brisk, with a number of buyers on the market waiting for stock to come in. They all want them fat and as blocky as possible. There is a strong demand for good draft, 1,400 pounds and up, with but few coming in.

If farmers and shippers will only see to having their stock smooth and in good flesh, they will find ready sale, but the rough, weedy ones it does not pay to ship, as they are sure money losers. There is quite a demand for good Western mares and geldings, 1,050 pounds and up.

We look for the market next week to be good for all stock, young, sound and in good flesh.

Draft, extra, 1,500 lbs.	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1,300 lbs.	85@115
Drivers, extra	120@210
Drivers, good	75@95
Saddlers, good to extra	75@115
Southern mares and geldings	35@75
Cavalry	20@75
Western range, unbroken	30@50
Western range, broken	30@80
Matched teams	150@300
Western ponies	10@30

Sale of Fine Horses.

At Riverside stock farm, near this city, O. P. Updegraff sold, on last Tuesday, some fifteen head of nicely-bred young horses. The prices ranged from \$90 to \$305 per head, and averaged about \$150. Of the above, four head were only weanling colts, and but one mare in the entire lot sold was standard-bred, so the average price was fairly good. A few of the lot sold for considerably less than they were worth, and it was a matter of comment that Mr. U. should sell them, but this is the first of annual sales he intends to hold, and would not permit any by-bid, and when once put up, stock had to go. The weanling colts, yearlings and two-year-olds were by the well-known sires, Honor, by Red Wilkes, and Senator Updegraff, by Simmons. The produce by these horses are rapidly coming to the front, and no doubt there were purchases made last Tuesday that will turn out to be very profitable, as the get of Mr. U.'s sires are race colts from yearlings up, Honor having sired Upright Wilkes, with a three-year-old record of 2:25½; Hila H., with a two-year-old record of 2:35½; Jerry Simpson, yearling half-mile record of 1:30½, and other yearlings capable of trotting quarters in 45 seconds. Senator Updegraff 2:27½, holds the proud distinction of siring Relta U., with a two-year-old record of 2:25½, which is the fastest two-year-old record ever made by a Kansas bred colt. Only a very few of Senator's get have ever been handled for speed, but every one that has been, shows great speed, with indomitable will and courage, with plenty of size, good bone and fine action. The success of Riverside has been rather phenomenal, as both of the sires there have already made their names famous by being producing sires at 7 and 8 years of age. They are having the best opportunities, having mares sent to their embrace from all parts of the country, and it will be but a short time before their colts will be of great value. The oldest by either horse bred in this State are but two-year-olds. Horse fanciers and breeders will do well to watch for these sales, as many bargains will be sold at this farm annually.

ART IN MEDICINE.

A Holiday Gift to All Those Out of Health.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, are now offering to send free to any address during holidays a copy of their latest book, "The Illustrated Ills of Life." This book contains over fifty illustrations and many things of value to every person, old or young. It is of especial interest to those suffering from catarrhal disease or lung affection. The book will be promptly mailed to all, without respect of persons, postage paid, during the month of December, the object being to put before the whole people the startling success of Pe-ru-na in curing all the climatic diseases of winter, such as catarrh (acute or chronic), coughs, colds, consumption, pleurisy and bronchitis. Write name and address plainly in order to avoid mistake.

Gossip About Stock.

The Union stock yards, of Omaha, show a decided increase of receipts of cattle and swine for October, over the same month last year, as follows: Cattle, 90,037; hogs, 115,824.

The second annual meeting of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America will be held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, on January 11, 1923. All members, and others interested in this breed, are cordially invited to be present, as there is important business to be transacted.

The FARMER acknowledges the receipt of a cordial invitation to be present at the seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, to be held at Maryville, Mo., on December 20 and 21. On the evening of the 20th the Nodaway county breeders of Poland-China swine give a complimentary banquet to the visitors.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., proprietor Kaw Valley herd Poland-Chinas, writes: "The Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas, Rossville, Kas., has never raised as many good pigs as the present season. Trade has been the best for years. Samuel McHarg, Belle Plaine, Kas., was well pleased with the Kaw Chief boar pig I sent him. James Mains, the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas, Oskaloosa, Kas., who made a personal selection of a fancy top boar, says I have the finest herd of hogs in the State, of course excepting his own. D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kas., writes he is well pleased with the boar I sent him. Johnson & Williams, Silver Lake, have just bought the fourth boar from me, and says after looking the lot of pigs over, they are the finest lot they ever saw. Last week's testimonials: W. W. Stell, Paris, Texas, bought a June pig and requested me to name him Stell's Free Trade. I done so and shipped pig. He writes: 'Pig received. I am more than pleased with him. If I don't make a fine animal out of Stell's Free Trade I will be disappointed. Express only \$6.30, which was less than I expected.' I shipped a full brother of this pig to J. B. Ritsman, Bennington, Kas. On the same day Mr. R. writes: 'I think he is the finest pig I ever saw.' Mr. R. is a breeder of Poland-Chinas of high merit. On the same day a very fine pig went to Nicholas Eller, Watson, Kas. Mr. E. was pleased. He is a breeder of Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites. Mr. J. T. Johnson, breeder of Poland-Chinas, at Palmer, Washington county, Kas., came down and selected a boar to head his herd. Mr. Johnson said he was glad he made the trip, and was greatly pleased with my breeding stock. I sent Mr. F. Blakely, Potter, Kas., a gilt-bred sow. He writes: 'Sow received in good condition. I think she is simply perfection.' Mr. B. wrote for prices on four more, and if satisfactory, would visit me at once and make selection. Mr. Alex. John, Bedford, Ia., writes: 'Boar at hand. I am well pleased.' Mr. John is an old and one of the best breeders of Poland-China hogs in the State, as well as Short-horn cattle. We still have a fine lot of May and June pigs, ranging in weight from 150 to 225 pounds. Prices at from \$15 to \$30 each. Will have a few sows bred, at from \$20 to \$35 each."

The Northern Farmer, published at Grand Forks, North Dakota, is a new and able representative of the agricultural progress of the great State in which it is published. It is prepared with much care

Have it Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner. Equally good for human flesh.

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is only one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

and marked ability, and will doubtless receive a liberal support from the enterprising and intelligent farmers in whose interest it is published. The fact that it is edited by G. A. Atwood, well known to thousands of Kansas people, is sufficient guarantee of continued excellence.

Cornish in Congress.

Our readers will be interested to know that State Senator Johnston Cornish, of the world-famed firm of Cornish & Co., piano and organ manufacturers of Washington, N. J., has been triumphantly elected to represent the large and important Fourth district of New Jersey in Congress. From Mayor of Washington to State Senator, and thence to Congress is a remarkable record for so young a man as Johnston Cornish, but his personal magnetism, his unstained record, and his undoubted abilities both as a business man and a politician make it apparent that his success is deserved. The excellence of the Cornish pianos and organs is well known, and the remarkable plan of business by which Messrs. Cornish sell their instruments at factory cost direct to the general public has been so wonderfully popular, saving to the people the enormous profits made by agents and middlemen, that we should not wonder if we have to chronicle in a short time yet another addition to their extensive range of factories at Washington, N. J. Their beautiful catalogue, the finest ever issued, and containing photographs of the members of the firm, and full particulars and prices of all instruments manufactured by them, is sent to anybody free on application.

Summers, Morrison & Co., general commission merchants, Chicago, write the KANSAS FARMER, under date of November 26: "The week just closed has been a very active one in poultry, owing to the very large demand for Thanksgiving. Although receipts were large, they were readily absorbed, and at prices that must have been satisfactory to both shippers and receivers. As usual on such occasions, turkeys were the favorite fowl, and these ranged in price from 12½ to 15 cents per pound, owing to quality. Ducks and geese came in second best, and ranged in price from 10 to 13 cents per pound; chickens, 9 to 10 cents. The poultry market is now quiet, and will no doubt remain so until the Christmas trade starts in, commencing about the 15th of December. Potatoes continue to be the firmest in price of any article on this market. Good, well assorted Burbanks, 80 cents per bushel, in car lots; other well assorted varieties, 75 to 78 cents; mixed varieties, 70 to 72 cents. Both green and dried apples are quite firm in price. Green apples are now about all in market, and the supply is not large. This, in connection with the near approach of the holiday trade, keeps up the price. Sales in a small way are made at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per barrel, for good to choice; car lots of the best varieties range from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per barrel. Game of all kinds is selling well, and at good prices. Prairie chickens, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per dozen; partridges, \$6.00 to \$6.50; quail, \$1.50 to \$1.75; small rabbits, \$1.50 to \$1.75, and jack rabbits, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Fresh eggs have scored another advance, and are now selling at 24 cents per dozen. Butter is in light receipt; best creamery, 30 to 32 cents; best dairy, 25 to 27 cents; roll butter, 20 to 22 cents. Dressed hogs are in good demand at \$7.00 to \$7.50 per hundred. The hay and grain market remained quite steady during the week, and towards the end grain advanced some, and closed as follows: Wheat 72 cents; corn, 42½ cents; oats, 31½ cents. Hay unchanged in price."

One dollar pays for fifty-two copies of this paper—less than 2 cents a week.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Word is just received from London that the new Cunard ships "Lucania" and "Catanla" will each be furnished with a "Liszt Organ" (Mason & Hamlin makers). This beautiful instrument has already been supplied to the "Teutonic," "Majestic," "Umbria," "Etruria," "City of Paris" and "City of New York." And the two latter ships are each furnished with a Mason & Hamlin piano as well.

Low Rates to Teachers--District Association Meetings.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will sell tickets to Association Meetings at low rates on the certificate plan. Ask the depot Ticket Agent for particulars. JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis.

When going to St. Louis, why don't you take the Wabash? It is the shortest (277 miles), quickest, smoothest and best equipped line. The only line running the celebrated vestibuled compartment sleeping cars from Kansas City.

H. N. GARLAND,
Western Passenger Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

"Among the Ozarks."

"The Land of Big Red Apples" is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book recently issued. It is handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains entirely to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker in other States looking for a farm and a home.

Mailed free. Address

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale good until June 1, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potosi, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place, either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stop-overs, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.
W. J. BLACK, A. G. P. & T. A.

"A YARD OF PANSIES"--FREE.

One of these exquisite oil pictures, 36 inches long, a companion piece to "A Yard of Roses," and equal to the original painting, which cost \$300, will be sent to you or any of your friends, who will enclose three 2-cent stamps each, to pay for packing, mailing, etc. Accompanying it will be full directions for beautifully framing it at home at a cost of a few cents, making a Christmas gift worth at least \$5. This valuable present will be sent to you to show you the beautiful works of art that are published with DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

Somebody's Mother.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day.
The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.
She stood at the crossing, and waited long,
Alone, uncared for, amid the throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.
Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of school let out,
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.
Past the woman, so old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir.
Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet,
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.
At last came one of the merry troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group;
He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."
Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.
"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's old and poor and slow;
And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand,
If ever she's poor and old and gray."
When her own dear boy is far away,
And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home at night, and the prayer she said
Was: "God be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy!"
—Anon.

Mother.

"When thy feet began to falter,
And thy strength began to fail,
And thy blessed face to alter,
Turning toward the shadowy vale,
Downward to the rushing river,
Sweeping the dark valley through,
Wan and worn, and fading ever,
Thou wert passing from our view.

"Then the shadows gathered round thee,
Chilling, filling all our home;
But the Arm that falleth never
Bore thee through the billow's foam.
Mother, there is bitter wailing
In the home whence thou hast fled;
Heart and flesh are well-nigh falling,
Now that thou art with the dead.

"But while grief our hearts is swelling,
Thou, upon the other shore,
In our Father's house, art dwelling,
All thy grief, thy weeping o'er.
Why should we continue mourning
O'er thy grave, in dark despair?
Heavenward heart and wishes turning,
We shall meet our mother there."
—Kridler.

A WOMEN'S MEETING.

The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri, which met in Topeka, November 17 and 18, seems to have lost none of its early force and vigor. It numbers now some 375 women. Three hundred of these form the neutral-tinted background against which the other seventy-five display their more gorgeous coloring.

The necessary kowtowing of the address of welcome and its answer was, contrary to custom, brief and pointed, and in a few moments the club had gotten down to business and was being congratulated by the delegates to the Federation of Women's Clubs on the fact that though Kansas was reproved for being too pert a miss in that august assemblage of old ladies, she knew just as much about running a meeting as they did. One of the delegates pathetically explained that the women at the meeting seemed to think that all the world revolved around New York and Boston. The men of Kansas have made the same astounding discovery within the last few years.

It was evident from the heartiness of the discussion that the desire for club extension was earnest and universal, but how to extend the club was the question. The kindest help was offered to any club forming in isolated town or country districts, and the invitation repeated again and again that they enter the shelter of the Social Science Club. Charming details were given of a club near Minneapolis, Kas., where seventy-two ladies from all parts of the county met to discuss matters of general interest every two weeks. The visiting delegate reported the subject under discussion the day of her visit to be "pickles." A committee was appointed to devise a plan to get these clubs and similar ones into auxiliary relations to the Social Science Club.

In the evening the club adjourned to Library hall to spend an evening with Shakespeare. Much of the evening's program was of the amateurish, high-school-lyceum description. Some of the music and the "Historical plays of Shakespeare,"

by Mrs. Ware, of Ft. Scott, was unusually fine.

Friday morning the discussion of club extension work was resumed, and, after much debate, it was decided to amend the constitution in some way so that auxiliary clubs might be received and to empower the Secretary to correspond with any or all clubs desiring to annex themselves to the Social Science Club.

The club was much entertained by a paper on electric lighting and motor power. The first part of the paper was too dully scientific to be of much benefit to any but a scientific specialist, but the latter part of the paper awakened again the ladies to interest, which rose to enthusiasm, as Mrs. Johnston, of Minneapolis, dilated on the joys of electric cooking and handed out for inspection delicious bread raised and baked by electricity the Monday preceding at the Pillsbury mills in Minnesota.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Boyd, of Newton, gave the club a paper on education, which was so sensible and beautifully written a plea for advancing excellence in our public schools, that the ladies rose and with one voice shouted "amen" as she concluded. Next the article on the "Aboriginal Indians," which was as full of information as an egg of meat, and left one to feel most amiably disposed toward the Indian of the Atlantic coast, if any of him is left. The discussion elicited the fact that he was quite a superior article to the Indian of the West, so that the aboriginal aristocrats as well as those of to-day, seem to have hovered around Boston. The "Problem of Indian Education" proved to be a most fascinating one, and Miss Brown and Miss Mauley were overwhelmed with questions concerning the wards of the nation in Haskell Institute and the Indian schools of the far West.

"The Magdalene in Art," though dealing with pictures in the galleries of Europe, which few present had ever seen or hoped to see, still seemed to charm the audience extremely, from the fact that it was dealt with in an intelligible and informal manner and most kindly illustrated by the speaker, Mrs. Tiffany, with photographs of the pictures described which were passed freely about the room.

Mrs. Eddy presented a paper on dress reform that had been handed her to read, by giving a resume of the introduction, and at once proceeded to the application, which she read in so telling a manner that every one's attention was riveted and the most spirited discussion followed, showing how thoroughly interest had been aroused. Contrary to what might have been expected from women of advanced thought, the corset, which men consider the badge of woman's inferiority, was warmly defended by an apparent majority. As to trailing skirts, perhaps half the women present had had the courage to discard them.

Friday evening's exercise began with a short business meeting, with the usual stereotyped resolutions. The May meeting was placed at Newton, a rather unfortunate decision for next year, when all roads should lead to the World's Fair. Following the business meeting came a description of the *sol d'ant* Co-operative Housekeeping Club at Junction City, by Mrs. Humphrey. It was quite evident the plan of operations met with little favor, and Mrs. Kedzie, of Manhattan, made a brilliant plea for the despised art of cooking, which the club has relegated to paid servants. Some woman statistically inclined had found that less than 5 per cent. of Kansas matrons kept domestics, and asserted that the burning question of the hour was not how the 5 per cent. might most cheaply maintain a hired girl, but how the other 95 per cent. might really undertake co-operative housekeeping.

The closing paper on "Commercial Business for Women" contained plenty of encouragement for women. It mentioned the various occupations of women in Kansas, omitting, however, saloon-keeping, in which they have been more or less successful, and showed conclusively that a woman's chances were quite as good as a man's if she knew her business and went at it in a business way. There was the usual defense of wifehood and motherhood, and the usual retort that not every woman got a chance to be a wife and mother, and the knowing ones present kindly refrained from mentioning that every woman in the ranks of the toilers had her weather eye open for that chance, so that to every

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

woman a thorough education on domestic lines would not come amiss. Honors were easy when the discussion closed, and all present, led by Mrs. Boyd's magnificent voice, joined in singing America, and then went home a little sadly and regretfully, but filled with fresh enthusiasm for doing great things in the future.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Putting Up Stoves.

This is a subject that interests many people, especially the housekeeper. If you ask your husband to put up a stove, and if the stove is not too heavy for him, let him manage it himself. There is nothing that pleases a man more than knowing he has accomplished this wonderful task alone. Of course every fall one has to see some new pipe come into the house, and it makes no difference how many old stovepipes are in the wood-shed, the new must come. Fitting this stovepipe is an important job, and is really nothing to be smiled at. The chisel and all tools that will be of use in this work are quietly looking on till their time comes. The first call the new stove has is anything but a pleasant one. The pipe does not fit, the stove is moved, the soot is angry and the "good man" inwardly says he'll never keep a hardware store. It is so much better for the stove and every one not to suggest to the chief person that the stove is too far from the wall, or the elbow is too long, or any of these seemingly little things, while he is wrestling with the almost unmanageable stove and pipe. Have patience; don't be like the young man who was going to see a girl by the name of "Bec," and when told by the father to "have patience" ("Bec" had a sister named Patience), he yelled "Bec or none." The next day after the stove is up is the proper time to hint about "the set" of the stove. I cannot say too much about letting him do all the planning and you try and feel as though there is no stove to think of till the day after he has been shaking hands with it. Remember this is a delicate subject, and when you approach him use a great deal of tact. Let him know you are glad the stove is up and that it was a mean, unruly stove, etc., but don't forget to tell him that if "the set" was different that it would save fuel. Economy should be practiced in every home.

I must tell of a distant cousin's experience with a stove. Cousin decided that the pipes and chimney had to be cleaned, that every particle of soot would be removed in a few minutes. Cousin put a nice package of powder in the stove and awaited results. Did not have long to wait. The pipes flew in every direction and the soot ornamented the snow-white bed and pillows in the farthest corner of the room. In came his wife to know what caused such a racket, and he told her he was simply cleaning the thing out when it exploded. The entire bedroom was in a state of excitement and I don't think it has ever recovered from its shock; and as to the man—well he still lives but does not seem anxious to purchase small packages of powder for stove-cleaning purposes.

Kansas women, step into the "Home Circle" and shake hands again.

BELLE L. SPROUL.

No Wonder They Groan.

Groaning is permissible to the rheumatic. But the groans will soon cease when they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves the agonizing malady with gratifying promptitude. Indigestion, constipation, malarial ailments, sick headache, biliousness, nervousness and a lack of physical stamina, are among the ailments overcome by this comprehensive remedy.

You can easily add a cent or two per pound to your price for butter by care in packing and shipping. Parchment paper is better than white cloth, as the butter looks neater and cleaner in white paper than in cloth of questionable former use.

The Milk Turned Sour.

I will not tell you her name, but one of the neighbors says that during her brief visit the other day the milk turned sour. Her countenance looks a yard long. She sighs perpetually. The cloud on her brow is deep. If beaten out thin, I believe it would cover the sky. Her voice is doleful, and her eyes show no radiance. Her wrinkles are numberless. She is a sorry picture, and all because she is the victim of one of those complaints common to women. Her system is deranged. She needs a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This will eradicate thoroughly those excruciating periodical pains and functional weaknesses incident to her sex, and at the same time build up and invigorate her whole system by its health-imparting influence. A trial bottle will convince.

Important to Fleshy People.

We have noticed a page article in the Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Thayer Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

"That Glorious Climate."

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific system at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America.

DOUBLE
Breech-Loader
\$7.50.
RIFLES \$2.00
WATCHES

GUNS
All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

A DISH WASHER
For \$3 that will wash and dry your dishes in one-fifth the usual time, and without putting your hands in the water. For particulars address:
Trew Dish-Washer Mfg. Co.,
Macon, Mo.
Agents wanted everywhere.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,
GUNS & **TENTS**
RIFLES,
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CHURCH ORGANS
The list of Churches using our Organs will prove to your satisfaction that we furnish the best for the least money. Prices from \$300 to \$3,000. If you will state the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will send (free), complete specifications of a **PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN**, exactly suited to your needs. We are also prepared to build Church Organs for residences. These instruments are the crowning feature of a modern home. We build in style to match the woodwork. Write for designs and prices.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe Sts. CHICAGO.
NOTE.—Our factories produce upward of 100,000 musical instruments annually.

The Young Folks.

When the Train Comes In.

Well, yes, I calculate it is a little quiet here. Ter one who's been about the world an' traveled fer an' near. But, mebbe 'cause I never lived noother place, to me the town seems 'bout as lively as a good town orter be. We go about our bizness in a quiet sort o' way. Ner thinkin' of the outside world, exceptin' wunst a day. We gather at the deepo, where we laff an' talk an' spin. Our yarns an' watch the people when the train comes in.

St Jenkins, he's the justice of the peace, he allers spends His money for a paper, which he glances through and lends To some the other fellers, an' we all take turns an' chat. An' each one tells what he'd do if he was this or that. An' in a quiet sort o' way, afore a hour's gone, We git a purty good idee o' what's a goin' on. An' gives us lots to think about until we meet agin. The fellerin' to-morrer when the train comes in.

When I get lonesome like I set around the barber shop. Or corner gro'ry, where I talk about the growin' crop. 'Ith fellers from the country; 'nif the sun an't out too hot. We go to pitchin' hoss-shoes in Jed Thompson's vacant lot. Behind the livery stable; an' before the game is done. Ez like ez not some feller'll say his nag kin clean outrun. The other feller's, an' they take 'em out and have a spin; But all git back in town afore the train comes in.

I see it in the papers 'at some folks, when summer's here, Pack up their trunks an' journey to the sea-shore ever year. To keep from gettin' sunstruck; I've a better way 'an that. Fer when it's hot I put a cabbage leaf inside my hat. An' go about my bizness jest as though it wasn't warm. Fact is I ain't doin' much since I moved off my farm. An' folks as loves the outside world, if they've a mind to, kin See all they orter of it when the train comes in.

An' yit I like excitement an' ther's nothin' suits me more. 'N to git three other fellers, so's to make a even four. 'At knows the game jist to a "T," an' spend a half a day. In some good place a-fightin' out a battle at croquet. There's Tubbs who tends the postoffice, an' old Doc Smith an' me. An' Uncle Perry Loudon—it'd do you good to see Us fellers maul them balls aroun'; we meet time an' agin. An' play an' play an' play until the train comes in.

An' take it all in all I bet you'd have to look aroun'. A good long while afore you'd find a nicer little town. 'An this'n is. The people live a quiet sort o' life. Not carlin' much about the world 'ith all its woe an' strife. An' here I mean to spend my days, an' when I reach the end I'll say "God bless ye! an' good-by," to ever faithful friend; An' when they foller me to where they ain't no care ner sin I'll meet 'em at the deepo when the train comes in.

—Waterman Nixon, in the Buffalo News.

THE SIEGE OF CALAIS.

How the Lives of Six Burghers Were Saved.

Edward the Third of England was a great King. He was blessed with a noble and good wife, and they were happy in the glory of their famous son, the Black Prince.

When King Edward was in France besieging Calais in 1246, the Scottish King marched into England with a large army. Queen Philippa, Edward's wife, went quickly to work and raised a force of men to resist the Scots. She publicly addressed the soldiers, calling upon them to do their duty by their King and their native land.

A great battle was fought at Nevill's Cross and King David of Scotland was taken prisoner, fighting bravely. Overjoyed at her success, Queen Philippa ran every risk to convey the good tidings to her lord, the King, at Calais.

Edward gladly welcomed his wife, delighted with the news she brought. Everything was prosperous with him. The siege of Calais was progressing well, and the beleaguered citizens were becoming desperate.

King Philip of France had promised help and was within sight of the city walls with a great army. But the English were too strongly posted for him to attack them, and at length King Philip marched away, leaving the city to its fate. When the Governor of Calais, John de Vienne, saw that he was abandoned, he went to the walls of the town and asked for a parley. King Edward sent Sir Walter de Manny to see what was wanted.

"Good sir," said the brave Governor,

"you see that our succor has failed. Ask your King to have mercy on us and to let us go free from the city. He will find in the town and the castle great quantities of goods."

Sir Walter knew that Edward was very angry with the citizens because they had resisted him so long and so bravely, and he answered:

"Sir John, Sir John, the King our master will not let you go as you have said. It is his intention that you shall all submit to his will, to be ransomed or to be put to death, as he shall decide."

"Never will we agree to that," replied Sir John. "I pray you, Sir Walter, to return to the King of England and ask him to have pity on us."

"By my faith," answered Sir Walter. "I will do it willingly, and I hope that with God's help the King will be pleased to listen to me."

Then the brave and humane English knight went to Edward and spoke to him, saying,

"My Lord, Sir John de Vienne told me that the people of Calais were starving and in great need, but that rather than surrender all to your will they would sell their lives more dearly than ever did men-at-arms before."

"I will not do otherwise than I have said," answered the King.

"Sire," replied Sir Walter, boldly, "you may set your knights a bad example. If you should be pleased to send us to defend any of your castles, we certainly would not go willingly if you put these people to death, for if they should capture us they surely would treat us as you are treating the people of Calais."

This reasoning caused Edward to reflect. All the barons took sides with Sir Walter. At length the King said gloomily:

"Sirs I would not be alone against the advice of you all. Go, Walter and tell the Governor of Calais that the greatest grace the people of his city can find in my sight is that six of their most notable citizens come forth from the town, bareheaded and barefooted, with ropes around their necks, and with the keys of the town and castle in their hands. With them I will do according to my will, and on the rest of the people I will have mercy."

"My Lord," said Sir Walter, "I will carry your message right willingly." So he returned to the Governor and reported the King's decision.

Sir John de Vienne did not make an immediate answer. He rang the bells of the city and all the people gathered to learn the news. When they heard of Edward's demands there was great weeping and sorrow, and all shrank from the dreadful sacrifice.

Then rose to his feet Eustace de St. Pierre, the richest citizen of the town.

"Sirs," said he, "I have great hope to find favor in the eyes of the Lord if I die to save the people of this poor city. I will willingly be one of those who shall offer their heads to the King of England."

At this noble resolve several men and women threw themselves at the feet of St. Pierre, weeping bitterly. Soldiers and citizens were moved to tears by the affecting sight.

Then the wealthy John d'Aire stepped forward and declared that he would accompany St. Pierre. James and Peter de Vissant did likewise, and were followed by two other brave citizens whose names have not been preserved.

On the 5th of August these six burghers went forth from Calais, clad in mean garments, barefooted and with ropes around their necks. Each carried a bunch of the keys of the castle. The whole population of the city followed the voluntary victims to the English camp, weeping and lamenting.

John de Vienne gave up the condemned men to Walter de Manny, saying:

"I pray you, noble knight, beseech the King of England that these good folks be not put to death."

"I know not what my lord the King may mean to do with them, but I promise you I will do my best," replied Sir Walter.

King Edward was in his chamber with a great company of earls, barons and knights. As soon as he heard that the prisoners were outside he went to the door of the house to pass judgment on them.

All the nobles followed him, and even Queen Philippa went to see what the outcome would be.

As soon as Edward appeared the six citizens knelt before him and presented the keys, at the same time asking that he be merciful with them.

But the King was very angry and hard-

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hearted, and ordered that they be instantly beheaded.

At this dreadful sentence all were moved to pity the unfortunate men. The nobles and even the Black Prince begged the King for their pardon. But Edward remained firm. Sir Walter de Manny then fearlessly addressed him, saying:

"Gentle sir, restrain your wrath. You are renowned for your mercy and your nobleness. Do not this which will stain your fame. All will say that it is great cruelty to put to death these honorable citizens who, of their own free will, have put themselves at your mercy to save the others."

"Sir Walter, hold your peace," said the King, angrily. "Bring forward my headsmen. The people of Calais have caused the death of so many of my brave men that it is but fit that these fellows die also."

Then the good Queen Philippa rushed to the King, and falling on her knees before him, said:

"Ah, gentle sire, since I have crossed the sea in great danger to bring good news to you, I have asked for nothing. But now I pray you, for the sake of Holy Mary's son, and for the love of me, you will have mercy on these six men."

The Queen had every right to ask such a boon and Edward was well aware of her devotion to him. He waited some time before speaking, with his eyes fixed on his noble wife, who was weeping violently. Then his stern heart was softened and he said to her:

"Ah, lady, I well wish that you had been elsewhere to-day. How can I deny you anything? Though it vexes me much to do so, I give you these men. Take them and do with them as you will."

The delighted Queen thanked the King heartily for his kindness to her. Then she had the worthy citizens properly clothed and had set before them a bountiful repast. When they had enjoyed her hospitality she gave each of the burghers a handful of gold and sent them back to Calais free.

You may be sure that the people of Calais were deeply grateful to Philippa for her generous deed. They had little cause to love King Edward, though, for he ordered all the citizens from the city and peopled it with tradesmen from England. For two centuries Calais remained in the possession of the English and became a thoroughly English city. In 1558 the French recaptured it, and it has remained in their possession ever since.

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H. G. Woodrow, of Saline county, writes to the KANSAS FARMER: "I wish to obtain through the columns of your paper the address of makers of machines for planting and digging potatoes."

The sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held in Representative hall, Topeka, December 15 and 16. It is expected that it will be largely attended by prominent dairymen from this and adjoining States.

Friends calling to see the KANSAS FARMER will now find us at 116 West Sixth street, instead of corner of Fifth and Jackson, as formerly. The Secretary's office is on the ground or basement floor, while the editorial department is on the first floor above, at the end of the hall.

A pretty feature of the Thanksgiving meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, was a unique toy—a miniature contraband conspicuously placed to receive contributions. The sum of \$2 was thus collected and sent as a Thanksgiving offering from the society to the Orphans' Home in Topeka.

The suit brought by United States District Attorney Ady to dissolve the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, composed of the great railroads doing business in this territory, was last Monday decided by Judge Riner in favor of the railroads. The suit was brought under what is known as the Sherman act against trusts. There seems to have been left in the law a hole big enough to permit the escape of the great railroad association.

The communication on "Our Money," by John R. Mulvane, printed in the Alliance Department this week, is well worth reading, for the strong presentation it makes of reasons for bimetalism, as well as its clear statement of the necessity for stability of our currency. It may puzzle the reader to determine the consistency of the able showing of the above points with the statement in the same paper "that unlimited free coinage will not, under present circumstances, give us any relief, but will inflict further loss and hardship, by detracting from the wage of our workers in the United States."

The Improved Stock Breeders of Kansas are to hold an important meeting at Topeka in January. It is important for their interests that a full attendance be had, and it is hoped that every breeder in the State will so arrange his other appointments as to be on hand. The difference in the profits of keeping the best stock and ordinary scrub is as great as ever it was. Indeed, only improved stock yield any profit at present. It is the man who never gets discouraged that succeeds with improved stock, and the way to keep up courage is to attend the meetings. The date and further details of this meeting will be given later.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The fact that representatives of fifteen of the civilized nations of the world are now in conference at Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is one of more than passing importance. The meeting should mark an era in the monetary history of the world. It convened November 22.

The following is a list of delegates representing the principal nations taking part in the conference:

United States—Senator W. B. Allison, Congressman James B. McCreery, E. Benjamin Anderson, President of Brown University; Prof. Ronald P. Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Cuyler, Thomas T. Keller, James Morgan, Senator J. P. Jones, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National bank, and E. O. Leach, Director of the Mint.

France—M. Tirard, ex-Premier and ex-Minister of Finance; M. L. de Liron d'Anoles and M. de Foville, officials of the ministry of finance.

Germany—Count von Alvensleben, Minister at Brussels; Dr. von Glasenapp, Privy Councillor of the Treasury, and Herr Hartung, Director of the Imperial bank.

Great Britain—Lord Herschel, Lord Chancellor; Sir William Houldsworth, M. P.; Sir C. Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Mint; Alfred de Rothschild, Sir C. Rivers Wilson and Bertram Currie.

India—General Richard Strachey and Sir Guilford L. Molesworth.

Italy—Signor Luigi Rosetti, Ranie Simeonilli and Domenico Zeppa, member of the late Parliament.

Mexico—Senor don Antonio de Mierry Cells, Deputy Don Jaquin de Casus and General Don Francisco Zemena.

Netherlands—N. Vanderburg, President of the Bank of the Netherlands, and G. M. Boissevala, of the Statistical Bureau of Amsterdam.

Sweden and Norway—Hans L. Torsell, ex-Minister of Finance, and Haybard E. Berner, Director of the Credit Foncier.

Switzerland—M. Cramer Frey, National Councillor, Zurich, and M. Charles Lardy, Swiss Minister to France.

Belgium—Senator Weber and M. Saint-letto, Montefiore, Levy, Allard and Camber.

Austria—Count Khenevenueller-Metsch, Minister to Belgium.

Russia—Prince Ouarhoff, Russian Minister to Belgium, and M. Raffalovich, a well-known economist.

Denmark—C. F. Teitgen.

Spain—Senors Osma, Aurra and Tocca. M. Bernaert, the Belgian Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, said in his inaugural address that the conference had been called to discuss one of the gravest and most complex problems modern society ever had to face. After referring to the monetary crises that had occurred during the past fifty years, he said it was in the direction of an international understanding that a solution of the monetary question was now sought. This was in accordance with the law of progress. Numerous such understandings had already been arrived at for the regulation of the common interests of the civilized world—in regard to telegraphs, railways, weights and measures—and the same course should be followed in the case of money. It was for the delegates of the United States to put forward the views of their government and explain how it was proposed to carry these views into effect.

M. Montefiore Levi, who was named as President of the conference, said that he accepted the honor of presiding over the deliberations, knowing that it was intended for Belgium rather than for himself. He referred to the numerous attempts made to solve the monetary question, mentioning especially the British gold and silver commission of 1886 as distinguished above all other similar bodies by its eminently practical character. The worst feature of the present monetary situation was its instability. He hoped the conference would sink its individual interests and keep in view the higher interests of the great human family.

Commenting on the conference, Henry Clews, of New York, remarks that it "is likely to occupy the interested attention of financiers the world over for probably six weeks to two months. Such expressions of opinion as have reached us from Europe within the last few days are certainly not encouraging to an expectation of any early important advantages to

result from the conference. The only really competent solution of the question—free coinage under an agreement among several of the leading nations—is perhaps nowhere hoped for except among a small enthusiastic minority; but there can be little doubt that, if the conference closes without leaving a hope that its work may bring about valuable alleviations at a later stage, the gathering will prove to have only served the purpose of more distinctly revealing the dangers that hang around the derangement between the metallic monies. The universal attention centered upon the question, the thorough and authoritative inquiry into its bearings, and the test of the disposition of the several nations towards helping in its solution—these conditions will give such a finality to the results of the conference that the conclusions reached, should they fail to bring relief, will further aggravate the apprehension which the depreciation of silver has excited.

"The possibilities for good or for evil of the Brussels conference intensifies the silver situation as it exists in the United States. It must be regarded as highly improbable that the conference will reach any agreement for international free coinage. And yet nothing short of that, in full and unequivocal form, would warrant us in yielding to the demand for free coinage in this country. Failure to secure such international action would impose upon us the duty of suspension of the increase of silver money under the present law, whether regarded from the point of diplomatic expediency or from that of national safety. Can we then depend upon Congress adopting that course, if the event so demands? The platforms of both parties in the last election should leave no doubt on that point. But unfortunately platforms are too oft less guides for legislation than they are for winning votes; and it is therefore impossible to foretell the probable action of Congress on silver. Moreover, the silver question will be complicated with that of increasing the bank note circulation and of restoring to the State banks their former liberty to issue circulating notes. It is moreover quite uncertain when Congress may reach a conclusion on these currency questions; for it will be preoccupied with the all-absorbing tariff legislation until nigh the middle of 1894.

"The result of this prospective survey is that we have before us two years, more or less, of exciting discussion and legislation upon questions vitally connected with industry, commerce and finance, the culmination of years of political conflict and financial derangement. We can only rely on the general good sense of Congress, guided by the matured and clearly uttered opinion of the country, for a wholesome outcome of this perplexed situation. In the meantime, we must have uncertainty and oscillations."

It is well for all students of economic questions—and these include a very large proportion of the farmers of the country and especially of Kansas—it is well for all these to keep well up with the proceedings of this important conference and to acquaint themselves with the views expressed by people of diverse interests. There is reason to expect that the financial questions which have agitated the economic world for many years are not nearly settled.

WANTED—A SAFE, SURE INVESTMENT.

The writer has met during the last week a man—a foreigner—who desires to invest and engage in a safe and reasonably profitable industry or business in this country. His attention has been attracted to Kansas, and his present impressions favor this State. The results of the recent elections do not disturb him; indeed they are much in accord with his preferences. The amount of his investment will be limited not so much by his ability as by the desirableness of the investment. He neither desires nor expects any bonus or other inducements than those above mentioned. He is a man of varied experience with extensive interests. The investment may be in either agriculture, manufacture, merchandising or banking. The writer has been asked to suggest an investment of from \$25,000 to \$100,000 or more for this man.

Since the request has been caudally made it is desired to give only candid suggestions, and, while the acquaintance of the KANSAS FARMER, with the resources

and opportunities of the State is extensive, yet we are inclined to lay the subject before our thousands of readers and ask them to suggest such opportunities as are within their knowledge and which they would deem advisable for this man to secure. Let it be remembered that fabulous or unreasonable profits are not expected or desired on the one hand nor will doubtful risks be taken on the other. Will our friends write their suggestions to the KANSAS FARMER, confining them to 1,000 words or less in each communication?

IS IT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER?

For sheep owners to become panicky as a result of the election, and threaten to stampede the sheep business, is unwise and unbusiness-like. There is no use in unconditional surrender until the contest is forced to an issue, and this, in the judgment of the writer, is altogether improbable, because of the prevailing conditions of the situation.

The element which are most interested for free wool do not under any circumstances want free woolsens or manufactured goods admitted free, and it is the fact that the mass of farmers would surely insist on free woolsens in the event of free wool, that will deter the manufacturers from insisting on free raw material. As evidence of this, it is only necessary to refer to the action taken last January of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, who passed resolutions asking Congress to make no changes in the tariff on wool, and they took this action simply as a matter of protection, fearing that the people would insist on free woolsens, and while almost every manufacturer is anxious for free wool, yet, fearing that the influence of the wool-grower will be added to those now in favor of free woolsens, the manufacturer is forced by the demands of his own interests to remain a powerful ally of the grower against free wool.

If the next Congress makes wool free it will also make woolsens free. However, it is more than likely that nothing will be done in the matter, because the revenue from this source is sadly needed, even should the manufacturers become indifferent as to the measure.

For these reasons, and others equally potent, there is little fear of any present change. Again, from the present trend of the Western sheep industry, it will be less than ten years when the sheep owner in the region west of the Mississippi river will be in a position which will make him independent of the effects of tariff legislation, and from a business point of view free wool will cease to be a bugaboo. Therefore, if Western sheep owners will continue sheep husbandry, as now conducted, in the even tenor of their way, they may rest assured that there is no calamity forthcoming to their business.

A London dispatch says that bimetalism has found an advocate in Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin. In an interview regarding the distress prevailing in Ireland, the Archbishop declared that the adoption of bi-metalism was a matter of imperative necessity to save the Irish tenants from inevitable ruin. He holds that foreign competition is not the sole cause of the ruinous fall in the prices of agricultural products, but the main cause is the continuous rise in the value of gold. "What a prospect it is," he says, "for the Irish tenants, whose judicial rents are fixed for fifteen years, or for the tenants with annual purchase payments extending over forty years, that gold has risen 35 per cent. in value in the last fifteen years and must continue to appreciate if the present system is maintained."

In discussing the financial situation Banker Clews says: "The one thing about which Wall street is more sensitive than any other is the export of gold, and that movement seems to be returning upon us. The foreign exchanges point ominously in that direction. The exports of home products are declining; no important amount of bills is being made against exports of securities; and Russia is drawing gold from London at a rate which inclines the Bank of England to put the screws on borrowers and the padlock on its vaults. These signs indicate the possibility of our being subjected to a moderate drain of gold. The importance of this contingency lies in the fact that so many people exaggerate the importance of gold to the extent of making it the foundation and support of everything, whereas it is merely the tool by which we conduct a small portion of our business."

THE NORTHERN CANE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The attempt to manufacture in this country the sugar consumed by our people has been so long continued without bringing the domestic supply to even approximate the quantity demanded, that many have concluded that for this staple the people of the United States will be forever dependent upon foreign countries. True, much advancement has been made in the domestic sugar industry, and had prices remained at what they were ten years ago, the most profitable industry in Kansas today would be the production of sugar. The application of science to the industry has also been very rapid in the South. But every improvement made in American methods has been immediately preceded by a decline in price on account of corresponding improvements having been just previously introduced in the beet sugar industry of Europe and contemporaneously in the cane sugar industry of the tropics. Not to be outdone in the matter of enterprise, costly attempts have been made to create in America a beet sugar industry patterned after that of Europe. The success of these has not been more marked when viewed from the financial side than has been the success of the cane sugar industry of Louisiana or the sorghum sugar industry of Kansas.

In view of these facts, the future of the American sugar industry is doomed, if the Germans are always to be able to keep a neck ahead of everybody else, and if the European and tropical supplies are always to remain adequate for the saccharine wants of the world.

As to the first of these conditions, viz, the scientific and rapid improvements recently made in the European sugar industries, we may well inquire: "Will they ever cease?" These improvements have been made on two distinct lines, first, improvement of the saccharine quality of the beets; second, improvement of the processes of manufacture. By the first of these the raw material has been brought up from a quality yielding, rather uncertainly, about three pounds of sugar from 100 pounds of beets to that yielding over 12 pounds of sugar to 100 pounds of beets. This improvement cannot, of course, go on indefinitely, and it is confessed by the most enlightened seed-growers of Germany that the limit of richness of juice has been very nearly, if not quite, reached. It is true that beets have been produced which actually showed on analysis a content of over 20 per cent. of sugar, and perhaps something further may be done towards bringing the averages to approximate this maximum, so that it is not safe to assume that the patient German has reached the limit of perfection to which he may carry the agricultural side of the industry. It is to be noted, however, that the last three years have shown scarcely any advancement in this direction.

The improvement in the quality of the beets by scientific cultivation and by seed selection was efficiently supplemented by corresponding improvements in the processes of manufacture until now almost the entire amount of sugar grown in the beets is realized in the sugar room. Hence there is little more to be expected in this direction. It therefore is reasonably certain that in the direction of improvements beet sugar producers have not the opportunity they possessed a few years ago of distancing all competitors.

Again, the beet sugar lands of Europe have been devoted to that product to as great an extent as they can be spared from the production of other food products, especially in view of the condition to which the world is approaching as to the production of breadstuffs. It cannot, therefore, be expected that we shall have to compete in the future with the rapid improvements which have distinguished the last decade or that the quantity of sugar to be thrown upon the American market from foreign sources will increase at a rate at all commensurate with our rapidly increasing demands. On this point, Willitt & Gray's *Sugar Trade Journal*, the recognized authority on sugar statistics in the United States, says:

Increased acreage of beets in Europe produced increasing crops, and the figures we print last week show that the increased consumption of the past three years has been met wholly by an increase of cane crops, and we may add that the only increased cane crop of any significance for four years has been that of Cuba, which has risen from 630,311 tons in 1888 to 900,000 tons in 1892. All other cane crops in 1892, with small exceptions, were less than in 1888. It was, therefore, that it must be to Cuba that the world, and especially the United States, must look for the increased production

necessary for the constantly increasing consumption. If this is so, are we not entering on a period of high prices? Undoubtedly so, unless a new field for sugar production is opened up immediately.

When, in former years, the consumption of sugar in the world outgrew the cane production, and it became necessary, in order to prevent high prices, that new fields should be opened, the European governments did not hesitate to stimulate the production of beet sugar by the payment of bounties. The world is now confronted with the same question: consumption has outgrown both the cane and beet productions, and high prices must follow or new fields be opened. There are no such fields to be found except in the United States.

It will be worth while here to glance briefly at the improvements made in the sugar industry in the United States during the last decade. One of the most important steps was the introduction by the United States Department of Agriculture of the scientific methods of manufacture which were being developed in Europe. The diffusion process by which the percentage of sugar extracted from the cane was raised from an average of about 45 to nearly 90, and the control of the work of the factory in accordance with the information as to the perfection or defects of processes revealed by chemistry, enabled the American manufacturer to avoid being entirely distanced by the Europeans. To these improvements has been added, especially in connection with the sorghum industry, the improvement of the saccharine value of the raw material by scientific cultivation and by seed selection and hybridization. By these latter means has the sorghum plant been rapidly advanced as to its content of sugar from an uncertain average of something less than 10 per cent. to a maximum of 22.8 per cent., while entire fields of well cultivated cane have averaged over 15 per cent. of sugar in the juice. Nor does any one dare to say that the limit has been reached, and, while it is scarcely to be expected that the 22.8 mark will be much surpassed, the indications favor the view that careful and scientific cultivation will greatly reduce the distance between the average and the maximum sweetness of the cane, making sorghum the richest sugar-producing plant in the world. It is a matter for congratulation that the improvements which have produced the increased percentage of sugar in the sorghum cane have also decreased the percentages of the glucoses, gums and other substances detrimental to the separation of the sugar, and which were for a long time believed to render that separation impracticable.

Improvements on the same lines have been made in Louisiana, as to tropical cane and its manufacture, but they have been less marked than those as to sorghum, with which this paper is chiefly concerned.

The application of scientific methods to the cultivation and manufacture of sorghum has not only produced theoretical improvements but practical as well. Thus, the average yield of sugar obtained ten years ago was scarcely twenty pounds per ton of cane, while this year the average is near 120 pounds, and a much higher maximum has been obtained by the regular processes. The twenty pounds per ton produced ten years ago brought on the market about 10 cents per pound, and did not pay the expense for cane and working. The 120 pounds per ton produced this year brings a much lower price, but it gives a small profit over all expenses.

In this connection the details of the work of the Medicine Lodge sugar works for 1892 are instructive. These works are now owned by English parties, who, however, came into possession of them too late last spring to secure cane enough for a full season's work.

The factory commenced receiving cane September 6 and discontinued October 22. Considerable delays occurred on account of the irregular supply of cane. Some hindrance was experienced from not always having an adequate supply of coal. The factory was not operated on Sundays. These, with some minor delays, reduced the time of actual working to 684 hours for the season. The following statistical information will prove interesting:

Cane used, tons.....	5,070
Less leaves and trash, estimated.....	507
Net clean cane used, tons.....	4,563
Average price of cane per ton, gross.....	\$2.09
Average cost of cleaned cane, per ton.....	\$2.33
Average cost of working per ton of cleaned cane.....	\$2.35
Average percentage of sugar in juice.....	13.35
Highest percentage of sugar by wagon load of cane.....	22.80
Highest percentage of sugar by selected single cane.....	22.80
Sugar obtained, firsts, pounds.....	420,000
Sugar, seconds, (estimated) pounds.....	130,000
Total sugar, obtained, pounds.....	550,000
Syrups, (estimated) gallons.....	50,000

The sugar sold very well on the market

until the sugar trust learned that transactions in sugar were being made from which the trust received no share of the proceeds; whereupon a period was placed to the unrestricted sale of sorghum sugar, causing a great reduction in the price.

But in the face of all of the untoward circumstances, the company's balance sheet shows the larger footing on the right side. This favorable balance will be somewhat further increased by the sale of sugar and sirup yet on hands.

It will be seen from the figures given in the above table that a yield of 120.5 pounds per ton of cleaned cane was obtained. This cane cost \$2.33 to purchase it and to work it cost \$2.35, making a total actual cost of \$4.68 for 120.5 pounds of sugar and nearly eleven gallons of molasses.

The comparison of this result with the published statement of the great beet sugar factory at Lehl, near Salt Lake City, is favorable to the Medicine Lodge sorghum sugar showing. Thus it is stated that the Lehl factory manufactured 1,400,000 pounds of sugar from 10,000 tons of beets, which cost \$5 per ton. The cost of manufacturing at the Lehl factory is not stated, but it cannot be less per ton than that of manufacturing sorghum, and is doubtless considerably greater, on account of the greater complication of the process of beet sugar manufacture. Thus the 140 pounds of sugar realized per ton of beets cost not less than \$7.35, while the 120.5 pounds of sugar realized from sorghum cost \$4.68, subject to a reduction of about 50 cents for the molasses.

The stockholders of the Medicine Lodge company realize that they have an industry which, with judicious management, pays a reasonable profit, and that it has a field for very great expansion. They will continue to proceed cautiously, but will extend their business with the persistence and conservatism which characterize John Bull's enterprises.

A FARMER ON CANE-RAISING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By your request I will endeavor to outline my method of planting and cultivating sorghum, and results of the crop.

The crop consisted of about 62 acres, divided, as to varieties, as follows: Early Amber, 5 acres; Folger's Early, 12; Colman, 18; Early Orange, 7; Australian (McLain's), 3; Link's Hybrid, 5; Collier, 12.

I have no dates of time any variety was planted, but planting commenced as soon as the ground was sufficiently warm to germinate the seed, and the planting was continuous until completed, with the exception of a ten days' stop to plow and prepare ten acres, and replant eight acres that failed as to stand.

My planting was by single listing, having the sub-soller set so as to barely cover the seed, but the lister was run as deep as three medium-sized horses could well draw it. The rows were three feet and eight inches apart, and the drill holes in the lister plate set to twelve inches apart, the holes large enough to drop from five to eight seeds at a time. Cultivation commenced as soon as the rows were plainly visible, by using the "Dimity" cultivator, or lister plow, which was followed with the "Ohio" six-shovel cultivator. The whole crop was cultivated three times, excepting the ten acres mentioned as having been plowed. The latter ten acres, after very deep plowing and being well harrowed, was listed, and it received but two plowings, once with the "Dimity" and once with the "Ohio" cultivator. Part of the crop was gone over with the hoe twice, and all of it once, excepting the ten acres that was plowed, and all weeds both in the row and the middle, were cut down, so that the ground was perfectly clean, thereby giving the growing plant the full benefit of air, sunlight and strength of ground.

Now as to results per acre, and average sucrose; Early Amber, 3 tons, average sucrose, 14 per cent.; Folger's Early, 5 tons, average sucrose, 15 per cent.; Colman, 5 tons, average sucrose, 16 per cent.; Early Orange, 4 tons, average sucrose, 15 per cent.; Australian, 4 tons, average sucrose, 16 per cent.; Link's Hybrid, 4 tons, average sucrose, 15 per cent.; Collier, 3 tons, average sucrose, 18 per cent.

The prices paid by the Medicine Lodge Sugar Company for sorghum delivered to their mill was as follows: For sorghum testing 10 per cent. sucrose, \$1.50 per ton; 11 per cent. sucrose, \$1.70; 12 per cent. sucrose, \$2.00; 13 per cent. sucrose, \$2.10;

14 per cent. sucrose, \$2.20; 15 per cent. sucrose, \$2.30.

My crop averaged me \$2.26 per ton, besides the seed. As that is not threshed yet, it would be wholly guess-work, but it will approximate the amount that the sorghum brought.

Now, as to varieties most profitable for the farmers to raise, calculated on the basis of prices paid by the sugar mill at this place, I would place Colman at the head of the list, and Early Orange a good second, Folger's Early as third, with but little difference between Link's Hybrid and Australian, and Collier to bring up the rear. While the Collier is much more profitable for the mill, but owing to its seed crop being so much lighter than any other known sorghum, though it has a higher sugar content, yet it is less profitable to the raiser on the present basis of payment.

I have only given an opinion on varieties that I raised the last season, but there are some others that are valuable to the sugar mill, and notably two of them are Indian Orange and Planter's Friend.

The last season was very dry, and as a result the crop was short, and among the varieties that I raised, Folger's Early heads the list to withstand dry weather, and Collier was injured the most by it.

My plan of cultivation was shallow close to the row, and deep in the middle. The shovels on the "Ohio" cultivator, being all adjustable, just fill the bill in my estimation, and the last cultivation not close, but shovels adjusted to throw plenty of dirt to standing plant.

The highest load test from my crop was from Collier, 21.50 per cent.

I. W. STOUT, M. D.

Medicine Lodge, Kas., Nov. 25, 1892.

[Dr. Stout mentions that the season was very dry. It should be added that the yield of cane was thereby reduced to about half of a full crop.—EDITOR.]

A Solution of the Problem of Poverty.

The German system of poor-relief known as "the Elberfeld system," is accepted by many economists as the most satisfactory system that has ever been devised. It is in operation in at least thirty-six German towns and cities, where its practical workings are described in the December number of the *Forum* by Prof. Francis G. Peabody, who made for the *Forum* a personal examination of it on the spot.

The leading facts about this interesting system are that the superintendent of poor-relief is a trained expert who is chosen for life, is paid for his services, and is eligible to the pension list. Under him are a group of men that are elected to aid him, and these are among the foremost men in each town, such as bank presidents, lawyers, preachers, and presidents of universities, successful merchants—in general, the most important and influential citizens. Under the direction of this body a large number of visitors of the poor are selected to serve without payment; and among these also are many of the best citizens of the town. Then the town or city is divided into small sections, a block or two being a section, and in each section there is a man whose duty it is to know personally the condition of every poor resident, and in case of want, to make a personal investigation. This personal investigation is reported to the committee of which he is a member, and this committee provides immediate relief in case of dire need; and then the case is reported in all its details to a still larger committee, and whatever is deemed advisable is done in each case—sometimes the man is given work, sometimes he is sent to an institution; but in every case whatever is thought to be the best treatment is administered. Professor Peabody sums up the result of this system by saying that in Dresden, with 200,000 inhabitants, the superintendence is so thorough that a case of critical want is unknown and unrelieved is impossible, and that beggary has become a crime, which is practiced only by stealth. Paupers half-clad in rags suffering in the winter weather are not to be seen in the city at all. It is sure, too, that every case of acute want is relieved.

Is this system applicable to our American conditions?

A preventive is surely more desirable than an alleviation of poverty.

A sensible woman will not fail to keep a bottle of Salvation Oil on hand for cuts and bruises. It is unrivaled. 25 cents.

Horticulture.

ENTOMOLOGY.

An address before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, by Major F. Holsinger.

In arising to report on entomology, I feel that anything I have to say has been said so often here and elsewhere that the subject has become hackneyed, and I would not repeat what has been said so often, but for the fact that there are so many present who are new to the society, some of whom have requested me to answer certain inquiries concerning those insects injurious to our plants, especially the stone fruit and the apple. Therefore, if the society will bear with me, I will attempt as briefly as I can to give my impressions, from long and close observations in the orchards, of the habits of those insects, viz., the curculio, gouger and codling moth.

First, the female curculio appears with the formation of the stone fruit, in which she deposits her eggs. She makes a puncture with her jaws, which are at the end of her snout. When the puncture is large enough to admit the egg, she turns round, depositing the egg in it, then turning, pushes the egg with her snout to the end of the passage. She now cuts a crescent-shaped slit in front of the cavity, which is pressed down upon the egg. She contains about one hundred eggs. When the weather is congenial, the egg will hatch in three or four days, but if weather is cold it may require a week or more before hatching. The young larva is a tiny, soft grub with a horny head. It begins at once to feed on the flesh of the fruit, boring its way to the stone of the fruit, where it feeds around the stone until it has become full grown, which requires from three to five weeks, when it is two-fifths of an inch in length, of a glossy yellowish white color, with light brown head. The continual gnawing of the grub causes the fruit to fall prematurely to the ground. When the larva is fully grown it leaves the plum, enters the ground, where it changes to a chrysalis, and in three or four weeks is transformed into a beetle, when it makes its way to the surface and takes wing. All stone fruit is liable to its attack, as are the apple, pear and quince. But it is very rarely that the insect matures, perishing soon after being deposited. The insect is a native of this country, having infested the wild plum. This applies equally to the gouger, which is in much greater number and does infinitely more damage, being larger and more prolific. Instead of making its transformation as does the curculio, it enters the stone, where it passes into the chrysalis and thence into the beetle, when it eats its way through to the side of the fruit and escapes.

Mr. Hughes—"What does it feed upon?"

Holsinger—Largely upon the juices of the fruit, as the numerous punctures indicate that they do not contain the egg and must be for the purpose of feeding.

Mr. Hughes—"I do not think they feed at all. I believe all the feeding is in their transformation, after which they spend their time with propagating their species."

Holsinger—Now, that will not do, as Prof. Popenoe, of the Agricultural college at Manhattan, Kas., claims to have ocular demonstration that they do feed on plant life; that he knows this to be true, having kept them under glass and seeing them eat. I think Miss May Murdelt, the Missouri State Entomologist, claims the same. Of this I will have something to say in the future, as I shall test them the coming season.

As to the codling moth, it is a small moth, and as all know, very, very troublesome. The early brood appears very early or with the opening of the apple bloom. As soon as the apple is formed the female deposits the egg in the calyx. In a few days the egg is hatched and the larva begins to eat its way to the core of the apple. Its castings are usually pushed out of the aperture thus made, being enlarged from time to time for this purpose, and not unfrequently adhere to the fruit and can easily be detected in this way. Usually in seventeen or eighteen days the larva has attained its full size, when it escapes from the apple, letting itself down by a fine silken thread which it spins. They usually seek the trunk of the tree and beneath the rough bark find a shelter in which they conceal themselves, spinning a cocoon. After the cocoon is completed they transform to a chrysalis, which takes

usually three or four days. In this condition it remains for two weeks, when it develops into the matured insect, when it escapes. The moth remains concealed in the daytime, appearing only at night. The second brood appears generally in this latitude during the latter half of June. The larvæ of the latter brood mature in the late fall and find hiding places in our cellars, and especially under the hoops of barrels that have contained apples. Early apples are usually not much injured, but enough moth are matured to infest largely the late or winter varieties.

Rev. Armstrong—"Are there no remedies? If so, what are they?"

Holsinger—There are some remedies well known to the intelligent horticulturist. Thus the jarring upon sheets for the curculio and gouger in the early morning and late evening, when they seem stupid or benumbed, but are quite active during mid-day, when it is warm taking wing freely. As to the codling moth, by banding the trees with paper, making several folds (the folds downward), will afford a cozy place for the larvæ, into which they will retire, and at once commence to spin their cocoons; and by gathering, every seven or eight days, these bands, immense numbers can in this way be destroyed.

"But why not use the easier mode of spraying?" is asked. I will simply say that I am fully convinced that all forage-eating insects can be destroyed by the use of arsenic poisons, but I am as yet not fully convinced that the codling moth can be thus reached. Understand me, I do not say that they are not efficacious, but as yet the experimentation is so meagre in this direction, I am not satisfied. There is danger that we neglect those remedies so well known, for an experiment which, should it prove a failure, will result in disaster to the fruit-grower. I would say experiment all you can, but don't rely entirely upon it.

Mr. Chandler—"I think the Major is assuming too much in the face of the evidence to condemn spraying, when all our agricultural colleges and the many orchardists are so well satisfied with its results."

Holsinger—The gentleman does not understand me. I do not say it is a failure; only that from my observation it is not satisfactory. All who have sprayed are not satisfied with the result. It will take time to test it fully. Many are loud in its praise who have these appliances for sale. The country is being flooded by advertisements and posters. The expense will be considerable. I hope those who are so sanguine of its success may have their hopes realized. For one, I shall patiently wait and see, relying upon the old methods for good fruit.

Horticulturists' Thanksgiving.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society convened in regular session, November 24, at the residence of Hon. Bradford Miller, to discuss some weighty questions of particular interest to fruit-growers, and the weightier dinner which was temptingly displayed on long tables in the warm, cherry dining room.

Over fifty cheerfully responded to roll-call, reversing the wise habit of "business before pleasure," and if one retired from that generous Thanksgiving feast unsatisfied, the fault could not be ascribed to the genial host and hostess.

President Buckman arose from the table, duly fortified for business, and promptly called the meeting to order.

The subject of apple blight or scab was presented and discussed in all its phases. Thomas Buckman thought a wet season favorable to fungus growth. Mentioned the twenty-ounce Pippin as free from blight the last two years. Wood ashes an excellent fertilizer. Found the White Winter Pearmain more liable to attack of scab than other varieties. Priddy also denounced it as worthless.

A. H. Buckman thought soil should be considered. A cold heavy soil would be apt to produce fungus. Thomas White considered all varieties liable to attack of fungus or scab at any time. He had Grimes' Golden, which remained healthy after scab had made its appearance in other varieties, and the next year became infested. Thought the atmosphere the true origin of blight. This opinion was considered erroneous by many and Thomas Buckman sustained his objections by the fact that certain varieties were more often attacked than others.

The question was decided as unsettled, but at Thomas Buckman's suggestion a committee consisting of B. F. Van Orsdal, W. H. Coultis and T. Buckman were appointed to make a thorough trial of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture in different portions of this county on different soils.

Bradford Miller pronounced a eulogy on the Jonathan, warmly seconded by Mrs. John Sims.

Mrs. Henry Brobst had preserved the Ben Davis, plucked from the tree last year, in sound condition until August, the present year.

The list of apples was revised as follows: Wholly worthless—White Winter Pearmain, Snow, White Belflower, Red June. Less liable to scab—Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Roman Stem, Smith's Cider, C. E. White, Pen Redstreak, Little Romanite, Early Harvest, Rome Beauty, Dominee, Baldwin. Free from scab—Ben Davis, Jonathan, York Imperial, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Stark, Duchesse, Wealthy, Maiden Blush.

Thomas Buckman strongly criticised the usual method of planting orchards and advocated massing the trees. Thought it especially beneficial to Smith's Cider.

After a confused discussion, the subject of the "Nomenclature of Fruits" was presented by A. H. Buckman in a well written paper, critically scoring the elastic tree peddler and the nurserymen generally. This paper will appear in KANSAS FARMER.

The inclemency of the weather prevented the attendance of many whose names were on the program, which was continued to the December meeting, at G. A. R. hall, in Topeka.

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**TREASURER WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
CHICAGO, ILLS.**

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

INDOLENT ULCER.—I have a horse that got a wire cut on the hock joint when 2 years old, and although he is 4 years old, it is not all healed. He is not lame but he does not raise that leg as high as he does the other one when he walks. What can I do?
Onaga, Kas.

Answer.—Touch the sore all over with lunar caustic. Dissolve one ounce of camphor gum in half a pint of turpentine and apply a little to the sore once a day. When the scab comes off apply the caustic again.

THOROUGHPIN.—I have a colt 7 months old that has a swelling on both the outside and inside of the hock joint. Should it be treated, or is it best to let it alone? Is there not danger, by treating it with liniment, of blistering it and making a permanent spavin?
Edgerton, Kas.

Answer.—Your colt has a thoroughpin. Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the swelling once a month for three applications, and then let it alone and the colt will be likely to outgrow it.

HEAVES.—I have a bay mare, 8 years old, that seems to have something wrong with her lungs. She breathes hard and lifts her flanks and then suddenly lets them drop back again like a horse with the heaves. When I put my ear to her side I can hear a wheezy, and sometimes a rattling sound in her chest. Sometimes she has a very deep cough. Her nostrils are widely distended, and her eye is very bright. Please tell me, through the KANSAS FARMER, what is the matter with her.
Kinsley, Kas.

Answer.—Your description is that of a well-established case of heaves, and all that can be done will be to palliate the distressing symptoms by careful and judicious dieting. Avoid overloading the stomach by feeding regularly on good nutritious food in as much of a concentrated form as possible. A drachm dose of powdered nux vomica given in the food night and morning for a week or two will sometimes give relief. A good plan is to put about ten gallons of water in a vessel and throw into it a pound and a half of unslacked lime, and then moisten all hay and grain with this water before feeding it to the animal.

The Way of It.

"Doctor," said the sick man, "I believe there is something wrong with my stomach." "Not a bit of it," said the doctor promptly. "There is something wrong with the stuff you put into your stomach." This is the secret of all the sickness in the world. It comes from overloading. When your stomach troubles you, get a box of the Laxative Gum Drops and take them every night on retiring, continuing for several nights. You will get relief and the relief will be permanent. It is the best thing for constipation in the world. Small boxes 10 cents, large size 25 cents. Get them of any dealer.

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If you want to buy a strictly first-class outfit at low figures, address The W. C. LEFFEL CO., Greenmount, N. Y.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 28, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,807 cattle; 134 calves. Sales of good killing and shipping grades were active. The following are a few of the sales made, including the highest and lowest reported:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20.....	1,444	4 85	42.....	1,255	4 35
82.....	1,287	4 40	20.....	1,407	4 55
60.....	1,233	4 25	23.....	1,230	4 20
22.....	1,129	4 05	60.....	1,141	4 00
25.....	1,048	3 90	25.....	1,205	3 80
40.....	1,211	3 75	59.....	1,036	3 70
48.....	1,071	3 65	20.....	1,076	3 50
25.....	1,029	3 40	25.....	880	3 10
3.....	879	3 00	24.....	1,140	3 65
20.....	1,320	4 65	1.....	940	2 90

C-F TEXAS.					
108.....	996	3 35	76.....	1,052	3 60
78.....	1,183	3 80	74.....	1,173	3 80

C-F COLORADO STEERS.					
70.....	1,070	3 40	60.....	1,233	4 25

TEXAS STEERS.					
100.....	1,016	3 25	8.....	960	2 10
267.....	981	2 85	1.....	1,120	3 00

TEXAS COWS.					
27.....	712	1 80	28.....	672	1 65
49.....	747	1 90	20.....	710	1 60
32.....	814	2 00	26.....	703	1 75

TEXAS CALVES.					
3.....	7 00	2.....	.....	5 00	.....

WESTERN STEERS.					
13.....	872	2 15	26.....	913	2 25

NATIVE COWS.					
2.....	905	75	2.....	845	1 00
7.....	844	1 15	28.....	844	1 40
19.....	737	1 10	15.....	754	1 50
16.....	842	1 50	13.....	977	1 60
5.....	946	1 75	11.....	719	1 65
120.....	898	1 15	46.....	895	1 85
12.....	983	2 25	20.....	1,063	2 40
13.....	1,013	2 50	15.....	1,065	2 60
23.....	958	2 65	22.....	1,093	2 70
13.....	1,000	2 75	22.....	1,105	3 00

NATIVE CALVES.					
1.....	9 00	13.....	.....	366	2 25
3.....	8 33	9.....	.....	0 50	.....
3.....	7 10	17.....	.....	7 50	.....
3.....	6 50	1.....	.....	6 00	.....

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.					
4.....	1,027	3 15	11.....	898	3 10
5.....	664	2 30	30.....	884	3 00
10.....	624	2 45	3.....	890	2 00
14.....	755	1 90	43 yr.....	11 75	.....
1.....	930	1 50	1.....	950	1 90

HOGS—Receipts, 3,123. The run was light and 700 less than last Monday. The corn-fed hogs were of good quality, but there was a big share of Indian, Texas, Arkansas and southwest Missouri stuff that was poor, being too light or too soft. Good stuff sold readily. Light and soft stuff dull. Following are a few of the sales made, including the highest and lowest reported:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.					
No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
94.....	129	4 45	6.....	124	4 45
100.....	138	4 50	85.....	170	4 60
39.....	128	5 00	94.....	175	5 10
67.....	157	5 17 1/2	93.....	161	5 40

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.					
68.....	185	5 30	78.....	197	5 35
83.....	220	5 40	85.....	201	5 47 1/2
64.....	221	5 50	79.....	251	5 55
70.....	247	5 57 1/2	81.....	253	5 60

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,064. Trade was quiet and the general market weak. Some common stuff was unsold.

733 Col.....	86	3 55
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ST. LOUIS.					
November 28, 1892.					

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900. No good natives. Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 40; Texas, \$2 15@2 80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200. Sales were at \$5 20@5 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 500. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50@4 50.

CHICAGO.					
November 28, 1892.					

CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000. Beef steers, \$3 10@5 70; stockers and feeders, \$2 10@3 35; bulls, \$1 00@2 90; cows, \$1 00@3 00; Texas steers, \$2 25@3 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 36,000. Market active and heavy firm, others barely steady. Quality poor. Mixed, \$5 40@5 80; heavy, \$5 40@6 00; light weights, \$5 30@5 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,000. Best steady, undesirable kinds 10c lower. Natives \$2 00@5 35; lambs, per cwt., \$3 60@5 85.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.					
ST. LOUIS.					
November 28, 1892.					

WHEAT—Receipts, 109,000 bushels; shipments, 79,000 bushels. Market opened higher and closed 1/4c higher than Saturday's quotations. Cash, 68 1/2c@68 3/4c; November, 68 1/4c; December, 69 1/4c; January, 70c; May, 76 1/2c@76 3/4c.

CORN—Receipts, 168,000 bushels; shipments, 36,000 bushels. Market opened active and closed firm, higher than Saturday's quotations. No. 2 cash, steady, 39 1/4c; November, 40 1/4c; December, 39 1/4c; January, 39 1/4c; May, 44 1/4c@44 3/4c.

OATS—Receipts, 62,000 bushels; shipments, 22,000 bushels. Market higher. Cash, 31 1/4c; May, 35c.

BRAN—Firm at 64c@65c on east track.

HAY—Dull and unchanged. Prairie, prime to fancy, \$7 00@9 00; timothy, \$9 50@13 00.

BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 27c@30c; dairy, 22c@26c.

EGGS—Higher, 22c@23 1/4c.

WOOL—Receipts 12,400 pounds; shipments, 107,000 pounds. Market steady. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 21c@23c; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 16c@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18c@22 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17c@21c. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18c@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15c@17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15c@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and

Arizona, 13c@16c. Fine to good medium wool, 16c@20c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30c@32 1/2c.

Chicago.

November 28, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 187,000 bushels; shipments, 85,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 spring, 62c; No. 2 red, 72c.

CORN—Receipts 18,000 bushels; shipments, 355,000 bushels. No. 2, 42 1/2c; No. 3, 38c.

OATS—Receipts, 370,000 bushels; shipments, 233,000 bushels. No. 2, 31 1/2c; No. 2, white, 35c; No. 3 white, 33 1/4c@34 1/4c.

BUTTER—Quiet. Creamery, 20c@29 1/2c; dairy, 19c@27c.

EGGS—Steady. Strictly fresh at 22c@23c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools quiet. Prices range from 14c@16c for the fine (heavy), 16c@19c for light fine; half-blood and medium 2c@4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

Kansas City.

November 28, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 1,902,057 bushels; corn, 138,503 bushels; oats, 171,434 bushels, and rye, 97,024 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 137,000 bushels. A bullish feeling in the market. Light receipts at all the primary points and a less increase in the visible supply than expected, encouraged buying and produced an advance 1/4c. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river floor 1c per bushel less; No. 2 hard, 10 cars 60 pounds at 64 1/2c, 2 cars at 64 1/2c, 25 cars 60 to 62 pounds at 65c; No. 3 hard, 5 cars 57 to 59 pounds at 63 1/2c, 4 cars at 63 1/2c, 15 cars 58 to 60 pounds at 64c, 2 cars special, 59 to 60 pounds at 64 1/2c, 2 cars spring, 58 1/2 pounds at 62 1/2c, and 1 car at 61 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 62 1/2c, 1 car 54 1/2 pounds at 62c; rejected, 1 car at 60c; No. 2 red, 3 cars 59 1/2 to 60 pounds at 63 1/2c, 4 cars 60 pounds at 63c, 2 cars fancy 60 and 61 pounds at 69 1/2c; No. 3 red, 66c@67c, and No. 4 red, 1 car choice, 57 pounds at 65 1/2c.

BARLEY—Sale of 1 car, No. 3, at 45c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 41,500 bushels. Market firm in sympathy with wheat and demand very good for mixed. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 34 1/4c@35c; No. 3 mixed, 33 1/2c@34c; No. 2 white, 35c@35 1/2c; No. 3 white, 33 1/2c@34c. Sales: 3 cars No. 3 mixed, at 35c; 3 cars No. 2 yellow at 34 1/2c; 2 cars No. 3 mixed, 33 1/2c, and 4 cars at 33 1/2c, 5 cars at 34c; 2 cars No. 4 mixed, at 33c; 1 car No. 2 white, at 35 1/2c, 3 cars No. 3 white, at 33 1/2c, 1 car at 34c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 19,000 bushels. Market a trifle higher, the local and order trade both taking hold fairly. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 29c@29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 28c@28 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 27c@27 1/2c; No. 2 white, 30 1/2c@31 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29c@29 1/2c; No. 4 white, 27 1/2c@28 1/2c. Sales: 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 29c, and 2 cars at 29 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 3,000 bushels. Demand very good in sympathy with wheat. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 47 1/2c@47 3/4c; No. 3, 45c@46c. Sales: 1 car No. 2 at 47 1/2c, and 1 car No. 3 at 45c.

MILLET—Still selling slowly. German, 35c@4c per bushel, and common 30c@35c per bushel.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and weaker. We quote at 97c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 240 tons, shipments 60 tons. Selling very well and prices steady. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 50; good to choice, \$5 50@7 00; prime, \$5 25@6 00; common, \$4 50@5 00; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 00@9 00.

BUTTER—Market was steady and demand good for best offerings. Creamery, highest grade separator, 29c per pound; finest gathered cream, 28c; fine fresh, good flavor, 25c; fair to good, 24c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18c; fair to good lines, 16c@17c. Country store

packed—Fancy, 16c; fresh and sweet packing, 12 1/2c. Roll—Fancy, 16c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c.

EGGS—Fresh candled 20c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Very little coming in and market a trifle better on both hens and turkeys. Ducks steady and not many on sale. Geese dull, while veal is scarce and frogs are firm and in demand. We quote: Chickens, spring, 6c per pound; chickens, light, 4c; heavy, 4c; roosters, each 15c; turkey hens, small, 7c; large, 7c; gobblers, 7c; ducks, old, 5c@6c; spring, 5 1/2c; geese, full feathered, 4c@5c; pigeons, per dozen, 75c@81 00.

DRESSED POULTRY—The receipts were rather heavy and demand fair. Chickens and roosters predominate. Broilers, 8c per pound; chickens, 6c; turkeys, 7 1/2c; ducks, 6c; geese 4 1/2c@5c.

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The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M.D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help its readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Please tell us something of the symptoms and treatment of scarlet fever, and oblige A READER. Wa-Keeney, Kas.

Scarlet fever comes on with sore throat, fever, great prostration, very red and fiery tongue, headache, and often aching all over, and in a day or two, there is a general redness over the face, neck and upper part of the body, about like the reddest cheeks you ever saw in a child that had been running and playing very hard. And the next day the efflorescence spreads to the trunk, and the third day, generally, to the extremities. The fever is stronger and the sore throat more intense. In such a case, no time should be lost before calling the best physician attainable, for scarlet fever is one of the most fatal and dangerous diseases known to childhood. The best of all remedies, probably, is belladonna, at the onset of the fever and sore throat. But no layman ought to undertake to conduct such a case, on account of its great danger. Call the doctor.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—A short time ago you gave us an interesting article on the great sympathetic nerve. Will you now kindly tell us what the "gustatory nerve" is and what are its uses? L. R. E. Arkalon, Kas.

The front and top of the tongue is presided over by a nerve called the "gustatory." The name is derived from the Latin word *gustus*. In English, "gust" means relish, the sense and pleasure of tasting. Hence the word "gustatory"—pertaining to taste and relish.

The gustatory nerve is endowed with the special capacity of recognizing sapidity in food, drink and other tasteable things that may be placed on the tongue or in contact with the lining of the mouth. But the gustatory is a compound nerve, as its cords are made up and woven of strands of the sympathetic intermingled with its own filaments.

Its uses are manifold. It gives zest to all the acts of feeding the human body. Every article of food placed in the mouth is analyzed by this alert nerve, and its sapidity, its special flavor, its temperature, reported on through subtle telegraphic connections to the brain. If the food or drink is hot enough to injure the tissues of the mouth, quicker than a flash of lightning the report goes to the brain, and an order comes back, literally from "head-quarters," saying: "Reject it quickly!" If it is too cold the same kind of report and order occur. And when that order comes, you know with how much alacrity you obey. You do not stop to argue with the overseer in the brain when your mouth is full of boiling water, or when your tongue is sticking to an iron wedge when the weather is 30° below zero. This nerve has, when in good working order, the power to discriminate with great nicety the one from the other of every article of food known to man's dietary. It tells you in the dark as well as in the light when you take into your mouth an apple, an orange, a plum, peach, strawberry, pineapple, grape, mulberry, pawpaw and numberless other delicious fruits. It knows bread from bacon, or ham from horseradish. It is such a wise nerve that it knows goose from grouse, partridge from plover, shad from shrimp, pork from ptarmigan, quail from pigeon, cod from salmon. More, it knows a great range of qualities in the given article. It classifies the apple by taste and tells you the good, better and best qualities of Northern Spy and Seek-no-Further.

And it often proves itself to be what the dictionary fails to name, a "dis-gustatory" nerve. How many times in life have you been utterly disgusted with that which you placed in your mouth, or with something your father or mother thrust into it while holding your nose and you pinioned so you could not escape, though you struggled never so hard? Think of the quinine, aloes, pica, tansy, boneset and other utterly disgusting stuff poured into your infantile throat, against which your friend, the gustatory nerve, rebelled and you fought. And think of some of the diabolical doses and boluses some of the

old-time, savage, ferocious and brainless doctors order for you now, though thank the Lord their tribe is decreasing very rapidly. Who would not rather take honey and horehound than the old black draught of the old blockheads.

Then, further, see how your intimate friend, the gustator, goes all around with you as long as you live and helps you to find out who is the best cook and compounder of foods and gin cocktails; how he tastes for you and says this ragout is delicious, this coffee is superb, this wine has the very best bouquet, this watermelon is fit for a god and that one for a hog, this curry is too hot with pepper and spices and that one is too flat for want of them. This is salt, that sugar, this vinegar and that lemonade. How often does he shout in your ear, this milk is sour! this meat is tainted! this butter is rancid and that is made of lard and saffron! this coffee is made of beans and chicory!

Do you realize what a friend you have in the gustator? When he is asleep or paralyzed or off guard, you are just as likely to relish a skunk's cabbage as a nectarine; as likely to be satisfied with sawdust as plum pudding, and in the dark you could not tell aloes from honey, nor your wife's biscuits from your mother's, nor broiled steak from boiled sole-leather. You would eat the gelatine made from old shoes as proudly as that from stewed currants. This friend keeps you from making an ass of yourself every time you dine out, by putting sugar on your meat and salt in your coffee and pepper in your apple sauce.

How can you reconcile yourself to the insult you offer your own and your best girl's gustatory nerve by having your mouth loaded with tobacco and liquor and cardamoms on Sunday evening? or the night of the concert? I merely suggest a line of thought on the gustatory nerve which you can pursue at your leisure.

Thanksgiving and Christmas seem to be days specially set apart for celebrating the genius of the gustatory nerve. Then its dignity and importance in the social system of the world seems to be pre-eminent and paramount, and ought to inspire a great epic poem in some Shakespeare or Milton of modern times.

Tobacco.

From time to time the medical and secular press is agitating the question of the bane or blessing of tobacco to the human race. A few writers maintain, more by dogmatic assertion than by any logical proof, that tobacco is beneficial to man. But a very large majority of those participating in the discussion maintain with a goodly array of proofs, that the weed is baneful, and only so; that it has no power to bestow blessing on mankind. The argument is offered by a few that it must be of some benefit to man or it would not have been created, as all trees, and shrubs, and grass, and flowers, and even the weeds in the field and by the roadside were created for some beneficent purpose in the world. But that argument is shorn of potency when science steps in and classifies all things in the vegetable kingdom

into first, poisonous and non-poisonous substances, and then into foods and poisons. Whatever men take into their systems that digests makes blood and then tissue; whatever helps to nourish, repair, build and rebuild the body, is properly classed as a food, and whatever will not digest, nor make blood, nor repair and replenish the wasting tissues, but serves to hinder or defeat digestion and tissue-building, is *per se* a poison, and is therefore obnoxious and damaging to the system.

All drugs are poisonous, and they would not be drugs if they were not poison. They would be groceries, rather than drugs, if they were nutritious. By that classification, tobacco must take its place among the drugs, the poisons, for it cannot make blood, or bone, or muscle, or nerve. But it does greatly hinder the blood-making and tissue-building process, when first used by those not habituated to it. It is such a violent poison that one or two drops of nicotine will kill a large dog in a few moments. And who does not know how it nauseates, and prostrates, and sickens the boy or man who smokes his first cigar or pipe or chews his first bolus of "dog leg?" "The tobacco heart" is a well-known complaint, and all physicians are called upon to prescribe for it in their practice, and tobacco insomnia is another well-known complaint among its habituates. Recently, the effects of tobacco on college students has been made a special study, and according to the published reports, "the records of Yale college during the past eight years show that the non-smokers are 20 per cent. taller than the smokers, 25 per cent. heavier, and had 66 per cent. more lung capacity. In the last graduating class at Amherst college, the non-smokers have gained in weight 24 per cent. over the smokers; in height, 37 per cent.; in chest girth, 42 per cent., and in lung capacity, eight and thirty-six hundredths cubic inches."

According to a report of Lieutenant Schwatka's recent arctic exploring expedition, the non-tobacco users withstood the rigors of the Arctic regions much better than the tobacco users did, and a very large percentage of those who died from

the hardships and rigors of the voyage were users of tobacco. The exact ratio we cannot give at this writing, as the report has been mislaid.

But enough is now known, and upon scientific data, to make any sensible and thoughtful man hesitate about putting so rank a poison in his mouth, and with it to contaminate his blood and lay an embargo on all the nutritive and reparative processes of the great and sacred temple of life, in which he holds a lease for almost such length of life as he chooses to live in it. It is true that many men use tobacco many years, and die tolerably well covered with the dust of ages, but the physician who is charged with their medical care knows very well that they would live longer and better without it. Men sometimes live many years who use opium, or morphine, or liquor, or arsenic, or chloral, but these are all poisons, and inevitably injure and often terminate the user's stock of vitality, and they always derange and vitiate that splendid equilibrium of nerve power and force that is the right and natural dower of every human being.

No sensible man will squander his inheritance of vitality and physical forces any more than he would the inheritance of a fine bank account. The bank account may be replenished, if wasted, but the vital account, never. When it is once exhausted, the mold of the grave covers its wreck forever.

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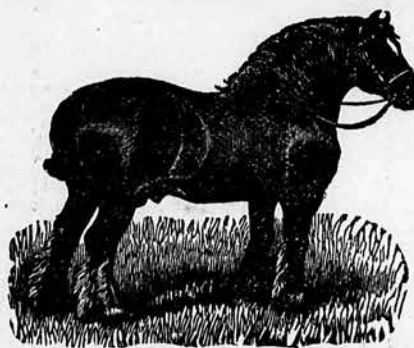
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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,580	17,072	17,486		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,326	586,380	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,667	2,598,664	269,845		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Ass't Gen. Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. EUGENE RUST, Superintendent.

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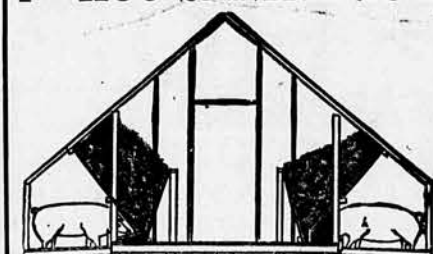
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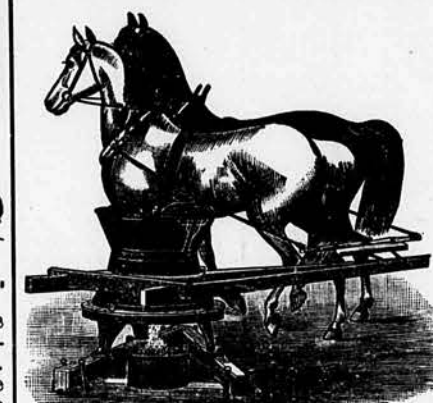
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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

FOR SALE—Cotswold rams. Address W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two hundred M. B. turkey hens, \$1.50; gobblers, \$1.75, or \$3 per pair. Good healthy stock. Miss Emma Anno, Colony, Kas.

A CHOICE LOT OF KENTUCKY BRONZE TURKEYS. These are pure bred, healthy birds, from select stock. Call on or address A. M. Mizer, Courtland, Kas.

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FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Toms \$3 each, hens \$2 each. Have a flock of 100 to select from. None but choice birds shipped. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas. Choice young cockerels of different breeds, \$1 each if taken before cold weather.

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STRAYED—On November 10, 1892, one dark bay mare, 5 years old, weighs 1,100 pounds, collar marks on both shoulders. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery. Andrew Wilson, LaCrosse, Wash Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice Light Brahmas. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

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FOR SALE—One hundred and sixty acres fine farming land in Gove county, cheap. Address John Sloan, Pretty Prairie, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Improved farm, 273 acres, two miles northwest of Silver Lake, Kas., fifteen miles from Topeka. Must be sold soon. By order of Probate court. E. B. Guild, Administrator, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good residences, good farms, good business property, good survey, light road wagon and top buggy. Want good farm near Topeka. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—First-class farmers' spring wagons of our own make, very cheap. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1892.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans Jr., clk.

FILLY—Taken up by P. M. Lee, in Cherokee tp., P. O. Coffeyville, October 4, 1892, one light bay filly, 2 years old, weight about 600 pounds, both hind feet white and small star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Cunningham, in Ross tp., October 24, 1892, one bay horse pony, about 5 years old, fifteen hands high, branded F and K on left hip, harness marks on back, had on leather halter; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, 1892.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Grimm, in Washington tp., P. O. Volland, one two-year-old red and white spotted steer.

COW—By same, one white cow with sucking calf, cow has some black specks, 10 or 11 years old.

Stanton county—Wallace Gibbs, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. D. Grissom, two and a half miles east of Johnson City, October 24, 1892, one bay mare mule, about fifteen hands high, some white on nose, harness marks, away-backed, no brands; valued at \$10.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Anton Hauser, in Mission tp., October 31, 1892, one red cow with white face, 5 or 6 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one red cow, 4 or 5 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one blue and white steer, 3 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Milligan, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merriam, October 18, 1892, one red and white spotted cow, 5 or 6 years old, dehorned; valued at \$15.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. R. Deput, in Crawford tp., P. O. Girard, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, lame in left hind leg.

2 MULES—By same, two mouse-colored mare mules, 1 year old; the three animals valued at \$80.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. L. Town, in Eureka tp., October 23, 1892, one four-year-old black mare with white spot in forehead, split in right ear, some white hairs on back; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1892.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by Louis Hess, in Crawford tp., P. O. Girard, October 3, 1892, two mare mules—black one 12 years old, 16½ hands high; bay one 20 years old, 16½ hands high, scar on right shoulder.

Chase county—M. K. Harmon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Cuthbert, in Falls tp., November 16, 1892, one dun steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by George Drummond, in Diamond tp., November 7, 1892, one light red steer, 2 years old, bar on each side of rump and points of both ears cut off; valued at \$10.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. McDowell, in Manhattan tp., P. O. Manhattan, November 19, 1892, one red steer, 1½ years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 2½ years old, V out of left ear; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. R. Mathews, in Richland tp., P. O. Wilmot, November 13, 1892, one light bay mare, 16 hands high, dim spot on right hip, white collar and saddle marks, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, about 10 years old.

STEER—Taken up by L. Corley, P. O. Atlanta, November 14, 1892, one roan steer, weight 700 pounds, crop off left ear and under-bit in each ear, dehorned; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. C. Gaffney, in Janesville tp., one roan or spotted three-year-old steer, no brands visible; valued at \$25.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. Gorman, in Lincoln tp., one red steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Morris county—June Baxter, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by William Houser, in Elm Creek tp., October 2, 1892, one light-colored mare mule, 16 years old, scar on right fore leg below knee about 16 hands high; valued at \$8.

MULE—By same, one horse mule, 17 years old, 16 hands high, some harness marks; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frederick Ostoff, in Ross tp., one red and white spotted heifer with white spot in forehead; valued at \$7.50.



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Is the only
Absolutely
Water Proof Coat!
Guaranteed
NOT to Peel, Break or Stick.
to Leak at the Seams.

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Our Shield Brand is better than any waterproof coat made except the Fish Brand.

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TOPEKA, KAS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1892,

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FIFTY--HEAD OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE--FIFTY.

Forty Cows and Heifers and ten Bulls. Nothing but first-class stock offered. The chance of a lifetime to procure CHOICE DAIRY CATTLE for foundation stock. Bona fide sale; no by-bidding; no postponement on account of weather—sale indoors.

TERMS OF SALE—Nine months time, without interest if paid when due; otherwise, 10 per cent. from date of sale; 5 per cent. off for cash.

Sale to begin at 1 p. m. sharp. Electric cars all depots to grounds.

CAPT. A. J. HUNGATE, Auctioneer.

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